The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5511. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Settlement of the Spanish Government Question.

The Form of Government to be a Monarchy.

Rumored Radical Changes in Napoleon's Cabinet.

English Claims Against the United States.

SPAIN.

The Form of Government Still Under Debate in the Cortes.

MADRID, Friday, May 21.

The debate on the future form of Government for the country was continued in the Constituent Cortes yesterday. Admiral TOPETE, the Minister of Marine, spoke moderately, though at considerable length, mainly in reply to CASTELLAR, who had made a powerful speech in favor of a Republic the day before.

Reply of Topete to Castellar's Republican Speech—Passage of the Monarchy Amendment.

MADRID, Friday, May 21.

In his reply to Señor CASTELLAR's speech, Admiral TOPETE declared that he was opposed to the restoration of Queen ISABELLA. He thought the elevation of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER to the throne was desirable, but said as a member of the Cabinet he should strictly subordinate his action to the policy of the Prime Minister and the Minister of War, who, with himself and all the other members of the Ministry, awaited the decision of the Cortes for their guidance. He concluded by advising the Cortes to take care that no daring man cut the knot which they were unable to untie.

Article 33 of the Constitution, declaring that "all powers emanate from the nation," was adopted by the Cortes to-day by acclamation. Article 35, declaring that "the form of Government of the Spanish nation is the Monarchy," was passed, after a protracted debate, by a vote of 214 affirmatives to 70 negatives.

FRANCE.

Rumored Changes in the Cabinet.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.

It is rumored in Paris that changes are to be made in the Emperor's Cabinet, and that all the present Ministers are to be removed, except MM. FORCADE, DURUY and GRESSIER.

Large Increase of Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Friday, May 21.

There has been a heavy flow of specie to the Bank of France this week. The amount on hand to-day is over eighteen millions of francs more than on last Friday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States and the Canadian Rebellion of 1837—England's Claims for Apology and Compensation—The President of the Council on Mr. Sumner's Speech.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.

Sir FRANCIS HEAD, formerly Governor-General of Canada, has sent a letter to the *Times* inclosing his correspondence with Secretary MARCY, arising out of the Canadian Rebellion in 1837. Sir FRANCIS, in his letter, argues that if the United States was in the wrong at that time then England has dormant claims for apology and compensation, though they have been long overlooked and forgotten; if the United States was right, then he submits to the good sense and good feeling of the American the logical, moral and political impossibility of now refusing a reply for the Queen's Neutrality Proclamation, similar to that which they gave themselves in 1837. He calls attention to the fact that England was the only country in Europe which pledged herself by proclamation to remain neutral in the late war, and concludes with a promise to reply in a second letter to Mr. SUMNER's complaints of the assistance rendered by England to the Confederates.

Mr. FORSTER, Vice-President of the Council, in an address to his constituents, opposed the views put forward by Mr. SUMNER in his speech on the *Alabama* claims. He said the Government could not be held responsible for the offensive acts of individuals. It had strained the law in favor of the United States in stopping the rams. England was prepared to pay for the mistake in the case of the *Alabama* on due arbitration. He considered concession beyond a certain point would be crime, but ended by declaring that he felt assured that war would never occur between England and America.

Election of a New Mayor of Cork.

CORK, Friday, May 21.

Mr. HEGARTY was to-day elected Mayor of this city in place of Mr. O'SULLIVAN, resigned. The Ex-Mayor was assaulted by the mob and threatened with personal violence for supporting the election of Mr. HEGARTY.

Death of a Shakespearean Scholar—Departure of Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.

Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE, B. A., the eminent Shakespearean commentator and author, died yesterday, at the age of 71.

Reverdy JOHNSON has gone to Southampton. He sails from that port to-morrow in the steamship *Ohio*, for Baltimore.

Instantaneous Communication between New-York and London.

LONDON, Friday, May 21.

The new duplicate telegraph line to connect London and Valentia, was completed this day. It is to be used solely for the transmission of cable business. The two Atlantic Cables are in perfect working order. Hereafter one cable will be used exclusively for sending dispatches from Valentia, and the other for receiving. There is no longer any reason why messages should not be transmitted almost instantaneously between London and New-York.

CUBA.

Infamous Proclamation from Cespedes—Proposed Treatment of Spanish Prisoners—Wholesale Confiscation of Property.

HAVANA, Friday, May 21.

An authentic proclamation of General CESPEDES, of the 12th of February, which has hitherto been considered spurious, issued five weeks before VALMASEDA's proclamation, says:

"Every prisoner who has voluntarily fought against the revolution shall be executed, but soldiers of the regular army may expect clemency according to the circumstances; the property of the enemies of the Republic will be confiscated for the benefit of the Republic. Neutrality will be recognized; all persons will be considered friends and enemies, with the exception of foreigners who have been neutral since the beginning of the revolution; those who have voluntarily done the Spanish Government or its officials any service will be executed irrespective of person."

The English prisoners who were captured on the wrecking schooners by the Spanish authorities have been released and gone to Caiman.

The *Gaceta* to-day publishes decrees of confiscation by the Spanish authorities. Among them are the properties belonging to nineteen ladies.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Telegrams and Greetings from Syracuse—Reports of Committees on Mining and Manufactures, the Navigation of the Mississippi, the Amendment of the Banking Laws, &c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, May 21.

The Convention was opened this morning at the regular hour. Numerous letters and telegrams were read, from distinguished persons, expressing regret at their inability to be present, and sympathizing with and indorsing the work already done. Also one from General BRAUNGARD, stating that the delegates to the New-Orleans Convention would be passed free both ways over the railroad, hence to that city. Also the following:

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1869.

Our most cordial thanks to friends and yourself for the action of the Convention. Our bonds are quoted on the Paris Exchange at 79 in gold.

J. C. FREMONT, for the Directors.

PILOT KNOB, May 20.

Missouri (seventy-five in number assembled at Pilot Knob) greets the Memphis Conventions and assures them of a cordial support in all proper measures to cement the Union and develop the resources of our common country.

NORMAN J. COLEMAN, President.

The Committee on Direct Trade made an amended report, meeting the objectionable clause discriminating in favor of Norfolk and indorsing the direct trade scheme inaugurated at other Southern ports, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on the Mississippi River Levees and Improvements made an elaborate report, showing the necessity of improvements and calling the Government for aid in removing the bar at the mouth of the river; protesting against the construction of any more bridges over any navigable stream, unless capable of permitting the passing of the largest steamers at high tide; also a report on the subject of the levee, in favor of asking the early attention of Congress to the subject, and the indorsement of bonds for this purpose when the Legislatures of the States interested shall have provided for the interest on the same; also for a committee to memorialize Congress on the subject reported at Norfolk, indorsing the direct trade schemes inaugurated at other Southern ports; and the report was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Finance and Banking reported resolutions that the Convention recommend and urge Congress to so amend the National Banking laws as to give the Southern and Western States a fair and equitable proportion of banking capital and circulation, either by redistribution or an increase, as their wisdom may determine.

Resolved, That the Convention favor the reduction of the interest on the national debt by a means consistent with the faithful discharge of the obligations of the Government to the public creditor.

Resolved, That the Convention recommend the Legislatures of the various States to repeal all usury or other laws which tend to impair the validity of contracts, that capital seeking investment may be rendered more secure.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Various resolutions and amendments were offered, but were voted down.

General DUFF GREEN read an elaborate memorial on the subject, which was referred to the Standing Committee.

The Committee on Manufactures and Mining reported in favor of recommending the Legislatures of the various States to encourage manufactures by the enactment of laws freeing the capital invested in mining and manufactures from taxation, thus inviting the world to bring its capital and its skill to work to develop our internal resources; Congress to exempt from duty the machinery for the manufacture of raw material. On the subject of mining the Committee ask further time to prepare a report.

The report was ably supported by General ALCORN, of Mississippi, and Hon. ERASTUS WELLS, of Missouri.

Various resolutions were offered as a substitute, suggesting various methods of leveeing. The report was adopted, except that portion referring to bridges, which was recommitted.

The Committee on Agriculture and General Business reported in favor of publishing the preliminary report of Commodore MAURY on the physical survey of Virginia; also for the appointment of a Committee of three from each State to solicit aid for that purpose; also for a Committee of five to memorialize Congress to aid the plans for connecting various rivers, as suggested by Commodore MAURY; and that said Committee also collect all statistics on this subject, and present the report to the next Convention. The report was adopted unanimously. Also for the appointment of a Standing Committee of five to memorialize Congress on subjects indorsed by the Convention and not referred to a Special Committee; which was adopted. Also for a Committee of five to correspond with the Board of Trade at Manchester on the subject of cotton culture, which was adopted. Also, that the Convention heartily approve the bulk grain movement recently inaugurated between St. Louis and Liverpool via New-Orleans, which was adopted.

The Committee on Railroads reported at great length in favor of pushing forward the roads now being constructed; approving the action of the Legislatures of Arkansas and Alabama granting aid to the railroads; also in favor of leveeing the Mississippi so as to make the levees a road-bed, showing the importance of the completion of the various roads now under construction, and asking Congress to grant the right of way for a railroad from Norfolk to St. Louis, via Louisville.

General FRETHERSTONE offered an amendment recommending the construction of a railway from Long Island to Jackson, Miss., which was adopted. Also, an amendment asking Congress to abolish the duty on railroad iron, which was adopted.

The report was adopted, with the exception of the clause asking Congress to grant the right of way to Norfolk and St. Louis, which was rejected.

The Special Committee on time and place for the next meeting reported in favor of another Convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 19th of October next. Also for a Committee of one from each State to prepare a constitution, to be reported on at the next meeting, and that the Standing Committees shall hold over. Which report was adopted.

The Expedition to the Indians—Safety of the Party.

The following dispatch from Mr. VINCENT COLYER, who was reported to have been captured by Indians, together with a detachment of soldiers of Company E, Lieutenant JACOBS, acting as his escort, has just been received by the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission in this City:

LAS VEGAS, New-Mexico, May 20.

We arrived at Fort Bascom all well, walking across the Staked Plains, 455 miles, in thirty-one days, resting on Sundays. The Indians met us with much hospitality. I leave for the Navajo and Apache country to-morrow.

VINCENT COLYER.

Murder Trial in Dedham—Declaration of the Prisoner.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, May 21.

At the close of the trial of Mrs. NANCY B. MADAN, in Dedham, for the murder of her son-in-law, the accused, being allowed to speak, said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I have nothing to say, only this, I am not guilty. I am willing to appear before God, but his blood will not be found upon my hands." The jury, this morning, rendered a verdict of "Murder in the first degree."

Fire at a Female Seminary—The Young Ladies Helping to Put it Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, May 21.

A large barn belonging to the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, was destroyed by fire this morning with its contents, consisting of horses, tobacco and farming utensils. The young ladies of the Seminary turned out, and did good service in extinguishing the flames and saving the adjacent buildings.

Republican State Convention in Tennessee—Popular Action.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 21.

The Republican State Convention met this morning. There was a split on the election of temporary Chairman, and a motion was made to adjourn *sine die*, which was carried.

Another Canadian Bank Failure.

TORONTO, Ontario, Friday, May 21.

The Royal Canadian Bank closed its doors this morning, announcing its suspension.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 21.—S. O. LIBBY, an artist of this place, committed suicide to-night. Financial difficulties were the cause of the act. Governor CHAMBERLAIN has consented to deliver the annual address before the Maine Agricultural Society in September next.

BUFFALO, May 21.—EDWARD PARRISH, of Cleveland, and WM. O'BRIEN, of Philadelphia, were sent to the Workhouse this morning for six months each for practicing the confidence game at the Erie-street Depot yesterday.

GREENFIELD, Mass., May 21.—The largest drum in the world, from a manufactory in Greenville, Mass., passed through this city to-day for the Boston Peace Jubilee. It is eight and a half feet in diameter, and inscribed "Let us have Peace."

WASHINGTON.

The Disorders in the South—The President's Policy Toward Georgia and that of Gen. Butler—Secretary Boutwell's Policy—The National Debt—The Release of Fenians—Earl Clarendon's Reply to Mr. Johnson.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 21.

The President is now considering what course he shall adopt to repress the outrages and disorders which have lately arisen in some of the Southern States, more especially in Georgia. Although he is averse to resorting to the strong measure of proclaiming martial law, as recommended by General BUTLER to the Secretary of War, he is determined that life and property shall be respected everywhere, and have the fullest protection. General BUTLER is of the opinion that whereas assassinations are committed, and the assassins escape, it must be with the connivance of the community. Wherever a murder is committed he would call on the inhabitants of the district for the apprehension of the perpetrator within a specified time; and in the event of a non-compliance, would take military possession of the place. He would pursue a policy of this kind until the whole South was coerced. The President will try a gentler remedy than this, but will not hesitate to adopt a stronger if the occasion should justify it. The Secretary of War, General RAWLINS, feels that the loyal people of the South must be protected, even if summary measures have to be resorted to. General BUTLER had an interview with the President to-day, and this subject, among other things, was discussed; but the President did not entirely coincide with the Essex County member, except in the main point, that the disorders should be repressed.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

Secretary BOUTWELL will continue to sell $1,000,000 of coin per week so long as the gold continues to increase in the Treasury, but he is not yet prepared to say whether he shall increase his weekly purchases of the bonds. He considers that he has discharged all his moral obligations by reducing the debt at the rate of one per cent. per annum; but he has not yet made up his mind whether the law does not allow him to go further in this respect. He intends to keep only so much gold in the Treasury as will be sufficient to meet the wants of the service. The receipts from Customs are unusually large, and the gold accumulates faster than he had any reason to suppose it would some time ago. An idea of this accumulation may be obtained from the following figures, taken from the books of the Treasury, of the amount of gold, exclusive of certificates, on hand on the following dates:

May 3, $84,000,000; May 7, $85,000,000; May 10, $86,000,000; May 17, $88,000,000; May 20, $90,000,000.

General BUTLER is in favor of discontinuing the practice of allowing individuals to deposit gold in the Treasury, on the ground that the expense of keeping it there is in no way reimbursed to the Government, and that the condition of affairs which at one time rendered it advantageous and desirable has ceased to exist.

REVENUE RECEIPTS—THE DEBT.

Internal revenue receipts are running very handsomely. For the twenty days of May they are in excess of twelve millions, and for the month promise to fully equal, if they do not exceed seventeen millions. This amount of currency, together with that realized from the sale of gold, will more than meet the wants of the Treasury, so that a very gratifying decrease of the national debt may be looked for on the first of June. At that time the new feature of the Sinking Fund account will enter into the composition of the statement.

THE RELEASE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

It will be remembered that during the latter part of March a large meeting was held at Cincinnati to promote the release of the Fenian prisoners now held by the British Government, among whom are a number of naturalized American citizens. A delegation from this meeting laid the case before this Government, and the President directed the Secretary of State to submit the matter to the British Government, which was done through our Minister, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON. A reply from him, communicating the decision of Earl CLARENDON, has just been received. It is, in effect, that the British Government will not at present release any more prisoners charged with Fenian outrages, and a list is given of eighteen men thus charged, claiming to be American citizens. Mr. JOHNSON, in his last dispatch, closes by expressing the belief that a change in this resolution may, ere long, be effected. Judge A. G. W. CARTER, who is here as the representative of the Cincinnati meeting, and having been informed of the result of the request made at the instance of the President, will communicate it to the people who initiated the movement.

THE IRON-CLADS.

Mr. SAM WARD is buying ships. He has purchased the iron-clads *Atlanta* and *Pequot*, at League Island, and the *Alleghany*, at Norfolk; also the steamer *Florida*, now lying at Chester, Penn. The Treasury authorities have very unjustly ordered a surveillance to be kept on the *Florida*, on the unjust suspicion that she is intended for the Cubans. It is reported that Mr. WARD has peaceful missions for his fleet; that he intends to load them with flour, wheat and pork, in legitimate trade to Liverpool, gold having so far advanced as to render exports again possible; and that in the full fruition of his self-sacrificing patriotism, he indulges the fond hope that he may contribute his share forward reducing the National debt and checking the disastrous overflow of unnecessary importations. To clear the path for such patriotic endeavors, he to-night entertained at dinner Mr. EVARTS, Attorney-General HOAR, and one or two other members of the Cabinet.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The President to-day issued his proclamation declaratory of the effect of the Eight-hour Law, which is in terms precisely as stated in these dispatches exclusively on Wednesday evening. Those journals which copied the paragraph without credit, and disparaged it by printing it "important, if true," can now change it to "important and true." This is another simple, common sense and practical act of General GRANT, which will crystallize into the history of his Administration, demonstrate his wisdom and statesmanship, and put to shame the carping critics who are now decrying him as a failure.

THE CASE OF LEONARD HUTCK.

The Supreme Court of this District, sitting in General Term to-day, reversed the case of LEONARD HUTCK, cashier of the late Merchants' National Bank, who was convicted of grand larceny of United States bonds in the Court below, on account of errors. The judgment was set aside, and a new trial was ordered. HUTCK, who has been in jail since his conviction, was accordingly released on $2,000 bail.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

General SCHENCK, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has notified the members thereof to meet at Philadelphia on Monday, June 7, to examine into the collection of the Customs revenue at that port. He has also notified the members to meet at Chicago on Saturday, June 12, to start for San Francisco by rail.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

This morning General SUPERVISOR Civil Engineer at the Navy-yard, gave employment to a number of men to paint the ship-houses. The painters heretofore employed at the Navy-yard allege that the men just set to work are not painters, and they have struck work until the new men are discharged. The tailors at an establishment of this City have also given notice of a strike in consequence of a threatened reduction of wages.

F. A. STARRING, who was appointed an agent of the United States on Wednesday, left to examine the Consular accounts. He will have supervision of only France and Belgium.

THE COLORED APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Jr., a brother of Lewis H. DOUGLASS, the colored printer, who is struggling to earn a livelihood in spite of the National Typographical Union, has arrived here, and, finding the opposition to his brother, has written the following letter to Mr. WOLF, an Israelite, who received the appointment of Recorder of Deeds of this city from the President a few weeks ago:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1869.

Simon Wolf, Esq., Register of Deeds:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to request an appointment as clerk in the office of which you have the distinguished honor to be the head. I belong to that despised class which has not been known in the field of applicants for position under the Government heretofore. I served my country during the war under the colors of Massachusetts, my native State, and am the son of a man, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who was once held in a bondage protected by the laws of this nation—a nation, the perpetuity of which, with many others of my race, I struggled to maintain. I am by trade a printer, but in consequence of combinations entered into by printers' unions throughout the country I am unable to obtain employment at it. I, therefore, hope that you will give this, my application, the most favorable consideration. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Jr.

To this letter Register WOLF made the following reply:

RECORDER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1869.

Your application is before me, and has received favorable consideration. I see no reason in the world why you or your race should not have full countenance in the struggle for progress and education, and I am happy in being the means of encouraging you, for, as a descendant of a race equally maligned and prejudiced, I have a feeling of common cause, and who can foresee but what the stone the builders reject may become the headstone of our political and social structure.

Very respectfully,

S. WOLF.

PERSONAL.

Collectors PLEASONTON and BAILEY, of the Fourth and Thirty-second New-York Districts, respectively, arrived here last night on business connected with the administration of their respective offices. They were in conference with Commissioner DELANO to-day, and after paying their respects to the President to-morrow will return to New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, May 21.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Commission to examine the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, consisting of Major-General G. E. WARREN, J. BLACKBURNDEFER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. WILLIAMSON and J. S. CLEMENTS, have completed their report, and the Commission has been dissolved. From what can be ascertained of the report, they estimate that at the date of their examination, in February last, an expenditure of $2,000,000 would be required to bring the Central Road up to a first-class road, and equip it for through business with rolling stock, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, &c. Two of the Commissioners, Messrs. WARREN and BLACKBURNDEFER, also think an expenditure of $1,500,000 is required to improve its location. Messrs. WILLIAMSON and CLEMENTS report that the road has been built upon the location approved by the Government, and is suitable to all the service that will be at present required. Accompanying the report is evidence showing that since the examination by the Commissioners the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased rolling stock, machinery, iron, &c., to the amount of $4,500,000, the greater portion of which has already been placed upon or is now in transit to the road. The remainder was being delivered from day to day.

Upon the Union Pacific Road they report that at the time of their examination the sum of $9,700,000 was necessary to complete and equip the 1,085 miles according to the first-class standard, since which time the Company have been constantly at work completing the road, and placing upon it the material necessary fully to equip the same according to the requirements of the commission and the law. The report states that the haste in which the roads have been constructed has resulted in defects of location and construction, which must be remedied to bring the roads to the standard of efficiency required by law. No action has yet been taken by the Executive upon the report.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments: Felix Coste, to be Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis; James E. McLean, Collector at Chicago; Edward Giddling, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Washington Territory; Alfred Sanford, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fourth District; Charles H. Boyce, Consul at Prague; William M. Morrison, Postmaster at Cedar Falls, Iowa; G. M. Shelbley, Postmaster at Rome, Ga.

APPOINTMENT OF COLORED CLERKS.

JEROME A. JOHNSON, (colored,) President of the First Ward Republican Club, and JOHN T. COOK, (colored,) brother of Alderman COOK of this city, were to-day recommended for appointment to first-class clerkships in the Revenue Department. They have accordingly been designated for appointment by the Commissioner.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

An adjourned session of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will convene at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, on the 26th. Considerable interest is attached to this meeting from the fact that certain movements are in progress tending to display more strikingly than ever the peculiar efficiency of the machinery of the League.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of all the national banks (more than sixteen hundred) shows an aggregate of resources and liabilities of $1,510,303,000; including loans and discounts, $660,000,000; specie, nearly $6,500,000; legal-tender notes, $80,000,000; three per cent certificates, $31,000,000. The capital stock is over $450,000,000.

THE MINISTER TO HAYTI.

E. D. BASSETT, Minister to Hayti, received his instructions from the Department of State to-day and took leave of the President. The rumors prevalent here of an alleged repugnance of the Haytien Government to the appointment of a colored Minister to that island are authoritatively denied. On the contrary, the appointment is declared to be received by the Haytiens as a high compliment to the colored race.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NEW-YORK.

The Lutheran Synod now in session here has appointed Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. STUKENBURG, of Pittsburg, as alternate.

MARINE DISASTER AT NASSAU.

The Department of State has received notice from the United States Consul at Nassau of the loss of the brig *J. Malistere*, of Boston, at Brown's Bay, Bahamas. Her officers and crew were saved. Part of her cargo and materials had been brought to Nassau.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

Colonel L. C. NORVELL, of Pass Christian, Miss., has announced himself a candidate for Governor of that State. It is said his record as a Southern Unionist during the war is undoubted. Judge LEWIS DENT will accompany Colonel NORVELL in canvassing the State.

COLORED POLICE MAGISTRATE.

The Board of Police Commissioners have appointed a colored man to be a Police Magistrate, the first of African race in the District of Columbia.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Judiciary Committee have postponed their departure for Montgomery until Monday.

PERSONAL.

Mr. BILLE, Minister of Denmark, has reached the capital accompanied by his bride.

JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, having learned on his return home that some statements in a letter of Mr. KENNEDY, of the Census Office, written to him early in April, 1861, had been used to the prejudice of the latter, has addressed a letter to President GRANT, in which he declares any charge against KENNEDY on that account to be absurd and unworthy of an honest man.

Baron WIDDERSTEDT, the Minister of Sweden, left here some days since for New-York to meet his wife on her return from a year's absence in Europe, and has provided accommodations at Annapolis, Md., where he expects to pass the Summer.

Commodore McCAULEY died in this city to-day. He had been in the naval service sixty years.

THE INDIAN BUREAU—APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs PARKER has made the following assignments of army officers detailed to execute the duties of Indian Superintendents: Colonel D. R. E. Floyd, for Idaho; Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, for Montana; Brevet Major-General John F. McIntosh, for California; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. McK. Hudson, for Oregon; Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, for Washington Territory.

Agents—For the Montana Crows, Captain E. M. Camp; for the Blackfeet, Lieutenant William E. Pease; for the New-Mexico Superintendency at Abiquin, Captain Brostch; for the California Agency at Tule River, Lieutenant J. L. Spalding; for the Southern Superintendency of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Brevet Major J. N. Craig; Creeks, Captain Geo. S. Olmstead; for the Cherokees, Captain Warren; for the Oregon Superintendency at Main Springs, Brevet Captain W. W. Mitchell; for the Grand Ronde Reservation, Brevet Captain Maige; for the Siletz, Lieutenant Wm. H. Boyle; for Washington Territory, at Noah Bay, for Utah, in Vintah Valley, Lieutenant Manley; for the Northern Superintendency, Winnebago Agency, Captain A. S. B. Keyes; for the Central Superintendency of Sacs and Foxes, in Kansas, Lieutenant Parry; for the Pottawatamie, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hartwell; for the Dakota, Yancton and Sioux, Lieutenant A. G. Hennisee; for the Ponca, Brevet Major Hugo.

Sub-Agents and Special Agents—For Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin, Lieutenant Graham. For the Michigan Indian Agency, Brevet Major W. Long.

Agents, Sub-Agents and Special Agents—For the Klamath Sub-Agency in Oregon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Ross; for the Umpqua Sub-Agency in Oregon, Lieutenant F. A. Bailey; for the Special Agency in Idaho, Lieutenant W. H. Danielson; Sub-Agency of the Tullalip Agency in Washington Territory, Lieutenant George W. Zeigler; Special Agency of the Utes in Nevada, Lieutenant John Lee; Special Agent for the Pueblo Indians in New-Mexico, Lieutenant G. E. Ford; Sub-Agent of the Quinaele Agency in Washington Territory, Lieutenant William S. Johnson; Special Agent in New-Mexico, Lieutenant H. L. Cooper; Special Agent for the State of New-York, Captain E. R. Jones; Special Agent for the Winnebagoes and Pottowatamies in Wisconsin, Captain D. G. Griffith; Special Agent of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa, Lieutenant Garrety.

The above may be changed in some particulars. The appointments have been made only so far as the officers have been reported.

About thirty other assignments have yet to be made.

Second Lieutenant J. W. WEAM, Thirty-fifth Infantry, has been detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, and is ordered to report without delay to Commissioner PARKER.

NAVAL.

Commander Bayne N. Westcott is detached from the Pensacola Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders.

A general order was to-day issued from the Navy Department, changing the names of the following vessels, in accordance with the act: Algonquin to be Ammonoosuc; Iowa, Canandaigua; Detroit, Onkahoo; Lockwoock to Alloway; Kenosha to Plymouth, Kewaydin to Pennsylvania; Sacawana to Tennessee; Manitou to Wyoming; Minnesota to Colorado; Cahoon to Severn; Wachusetts to Arkansas; Omaha to Ashuelot; Ontario to New-York; Piscataqua to Delaware; Pontoosuc to Chippewa; Pushmataha to Cambridge; Wampanoag to Florida.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The President's Proclamation—No Reduction in the Wages.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 21.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The act of Congress approved June 25, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct that from and after this date no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

TEXAS.

The Republican State Convention in Galveston.

A Republican State Convention, called by M. C. HAMILTON, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Texas, was held in Galveston on Monday and Tuesday, May 10 and 11. There were present twenty-four delegates, representing twenty counties. B. RUSH PLUMLEY presided, and the delegates indulged in a vast amount of talk, chiefly confining themselves to denunciations of General REYNOLDS for expressing the opinion that there were not enough loyal men in the State to fill the offices. Resolutions asserting the contrary to be true were introduced, but were finally postponed to Monday, June 7, to which day the Convention adjourned. It is then to meet in Houston, and the signers to the call for the Independent Republican Convention on the 4th of May announced that they would postpone their Convention until that time. General REYNOLDS was requested to ask the President to postpone the election until October, or later. The Convention adopted a series of resolutions declaring their hearty support of the Fifteenth Amendment, and including the following:

That taxation from loyal men, colored and white, embracing all portions of the State, convinces us that loyal men will not be permitted to cast their ballots as their sentiment may dictate, without subjecting them to persecution, violence and murder; therefore, that we earnestly ask Congress to pass a law making the district to station United States troops at every county seat, on the days of election, as far as possible.

That we look with horror upon the reports from many portions of the State of the murder of colored men by robels upon the plea that they are caught in the act of cattle stealing, or horse stealing, and that these terrible outrages culminate upon the authorities to whom we look for protection in security and speedy redress.

That we urge the President to submit the suffrage clause contained in the proposed Constitution separately from the other portions of the same instrument.

The Pardoning Power of the President.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, May 18.

A very important decision was rendered by the Judge of the United States District Court yesterday in the case of CHARLES G. BERRY vs. JOHN D. THOMASON. Some years ago a judgment was rendered against THOMASON for $15,000 in an action brought by the United States to recover penalties for selling tobacco with false brands. In that action Charles G. BERRY was the informer, and he was declared by the Court to be entitled to a moiety of the judgment. As the finding of the Court, however, showed that THOMASON was only technically guilty, the offence having been committed by his partner, without his knowledge, the President of the United States, when most acquainted with the facts in the case, granted to THOMASON a full pardon.

The informer, BERRY, now insists that this pardon cannot release THOMASON from the part of the judgment to which he is entitled, and seeks to collect the same by execution. THOMASON filed his petition, asking the Court to grant a perpetual injunction to stay BERRY from enforcing the judgment. The case was able and elaborately argued by Messrs. HENDRICKS and McDONALD for THOMASON, and Messrs. FORSTER and HANNA for BERRY. Much stress was laid upon an able opinion delivered some time ago by Judge BALLARD, of the United States District Court of Kentucky, in which he decided that the President had no right by the exercise of the pardoning power to deprive an informer of an interest that had been decided by judgment.

Judge McDONALD, though at first strongly inclined to concur in this view, decided finally in favor of THOMASON, on the ground that the power to grant respites and pardon for offences committed against the United States, is conferred by Congress upon the President, and cannot be limited by an act of the National Legislature. As the amount involved is very large, and the question entirely new and important, the case will probably be taken by appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Excursion to Sing Sing—Reception by the Village Authorities—The Target Firing and Prizes.

The Twenty-second Regiment, according to announcement, took their departure for Sing Sing yesterday morning. At 7 o'clock the regiment formed in line, and at 7:30 proceeded from the headquarters to the foot of Twentieth-street, North River, where the steamboat *Stamford* was in waiting to convey it to its destination. It arrived at Sing Sing at 11:30. On arriving there, the village authorities received the corps in the handsomest manner. From the wharf the regiment proceeded to the grove, about a mile and a half distant.

The prizes to be contended for by the members of the regiment were as follows:

A gold-mounted breech-loading Winchester rifle, presented by Colonel W. W. BERNEY; a gold medal, by Captain WOOD; ditto, by Lieutenant AUSTEN; center for a full-dress fancy uniform, by Lieutenant-Colonel POERTER; ditto, or its equivalent, by Quartermaster RODGERS; two gold medals, by the Board of Officers. The best shot to have the first selection of these prizes; second best, the second, and so on. Lieutenant-Colonel POERTER, Major CAREY and Captain WINGATE were appointed judges in the prize firing.

The following named persons in the several companies made the largest number of points: Company A—Messrs. Anderson, Adshon, Walker, E. M. Quackenbos, E. J. Schwartz, J. H. Turner, Lowerre, Brodewell, Duff; Company B—J. H. Clark, Roux, Kemp; Company C—M. M. Taylor, Dobbs, Johnson, Budenback, James Crowell, Phillips, M. G. Crowell; Company D—Graham and Chapin; Company E—Bird and Abbott; Company F—Thompson, Cook, Power, G. W. Buswell; Company G—Alexander Smith and Martin; Company I—Pratt, Lowerre, Harris, Van Antwerp and Sergeant Lewis.

The above-named persons were then allowed to fire three shots more, and the following result was obtained:

No. 1, John H. Turner, of Company A; John F. Cook, of Company F; Joseph Crowell, of Company G; Lorenzo Power, of Company F; M. G. Crowell, of Company C; H. B. Thompson, of Company F, and Wm. M. Kemp, of Company B.

Mr. TURNER, being the first, selected the rifle as his choice.

As soon as the entire company took up the line of march from the place of firing, the prize men were there presented with a beautiful American flag of silk. It is six and a half feet long by six wide, with rosewood staff, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to the Twenty-second Regiment by the ladies of Sing Sing, May 19, 1869."

It was formally presented by Rev. Mr. BURLL, of Trinity Church, Sing Sing, and late the Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

The ladies who were foremost in this movement are Miss ALICE, JULIA and SANCHIE RYDER. After this presentation had taken place, the regiment proceeded to Olive Hill, where a bountiful collation had been prepared. Speeches were made, songs were sung, &c., and the regiment proceeded on their way home, and arrived in this City through the drenching rain last night at 11 o'clock.

The regiment numbered in all about 400 men.

The following are the staff officers: Colonel W. W. BERNEY, Lieutenant-Colonel JOSIAH POERTER, Major JOHN T. CAREY, Surgeon ROSENSTEIN and Assistant ROBERTS, Quartermaster RODGERS, Commissary PARDON, and Captains WINGATE and PALMER.

Gross Receipts of Theaters, Cars, Stages, Horses, &c., for April.

The following shows the gross receipts of the different places of amusement, railroad cars, stages and one ferry, together with the total number of cubic feet of gas consumed, during the month of April. The increase in the receipts of the Third-avenue Railroad is owing to the strikes on the Second-avenue line, which threw a large portion of its custom into the hands of the upper line:

THEATRES.

Names.	Gross Receipts.
Bryants' Minstrels	$8,000
Jacobs' Theatre (Academy)	4,192
Max Maretzek (Academy)	2,400
Tammany	2,791
Wood's Museum	7,720
Bowery Theatre	4,629
Booth's Theatre	4,400
Fifth-avenue Theatre	12,000
New-York Circus	11,107
Grand Opera House	8,000
Olympic Theatre	4,017
Waverley Theatre	15,654
Wallack's Theatre	8,115
Niblo's Garden	7,000
Theatre Comique	12,029
Niblo's	2,000
Stadt	2,618
Francisco's Minstrels	2,000
Bowery Theatre	12,500
Total	$[illegible]

RAILROAD CARS.

Names.	Gross Receipts.
Second-avenue Railroad	$20,110
Third-avenue Railroad	124,000
Fourth-avenue Railroad, New-York and Harlem	134,777
Sixth-avenue Railroad	60,420
Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad	21,000
Eighth-aven

PRIVATE DETECTIVES.

A Defence of the System by one of the Craft.

Interesting Account of the "Shadows" and "Pipers," their Characters, Requisites, Wages and Works—The Tendency to Dishonesty Explained by an Ex-"Shadow."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While generally signifying approval of the article in the TIMES of this morning, upon the "Private Detective System and its Abuses," we desire to call your attention to one or two errors into which your reporter has perhaps inadvertently fallen. We think, in justice to the few respectable establishments in this City engaged in the detective business, the same publicity to our reply should be given as was to the article alluded to. In the first place, it is a mistake to say that detective agencies—reputable ones, at least—"employ men who make it a business to study the habits of young men occupying responsible positions, for the purpose of reporting them to their employers or partners in business." No agency "fills orders for the moral characters of individuals;" nor do they "keep ledgers and day-books, in which the moral accounts of hundreds and thousands of young men are duly entered and balanced." But that "general gross abuses have been grafted into the system, calculated to destroy the value of the surveillance which, properly conducted, is of real and substantial benefit," we are willing to accept as very true.

Yet these abuses are not discovered in, nor do they necessarily form part or portion of, the reputable detective agencies in New-York City. It is a fact that the greater proportion of the really first-class banking and commercial houses here have adopted the very useful and very proper precaution of having their principal employes duly "tested," at least twice each and every year, as to their moral and pecuniary proceedings after as well as during business hours—as to their companionships, habits, haunts, &c., &c. We are happy that we are able to say, however, that comparatively few bankers or tradesmen select their "shadowers" from the unprincipled and unreliable persons to whom your writer makes allusion. On the contrary, as they undoubtedly should be, they are extremely palatic, shaking off every suspicion of the service if not from reliable, well-established, respectable detective agencies. The maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief," is, happily, long since exploded and obsolete.

A word as to the matter of salary. Persons who pretend to knowledge of the profession of surveillance can be hired for $10 to $12 per week. But a man who could not at some other respectable calling earn at least his *$2 per diem*, or $12 per week, would make but little progress in attempting to secure a position on our force, even as a "shadow." Secondly, as to character: It is unnecessary to say that the "shadow" should be a temperate and sober man. Hence no drinking persons are employed. It is equally essential that he should be regular in his habits, reliable in his statements, and possessed of courage, perseverance, energy, and good judgment, not to speak of good health and activity, and physical development. And, as he may be called upon the witness stand, it is absolutely necessary that he should never have been convicted of a felony. It is not saying too much when we venture the assertion that in no other business and pursuit can be obtained such a merchant included—carried on in New-York; is there more time and pains taken in making sure of the antecedents, characters, previous callings, habits, companions of employes, than agents endeavor to exercise when they are called upon to take out or renew their force of "shadowers" and "pipers." If the reader doubts it, let him try the experiment by applying for such a position.

And again has your writer erred when he says: "It requires but little detective ability to 'shadow' an unsuspecting clerk for a few hours in the evening." The reporter has probably never attempted the service; or, if so, has been "put upon" a very verdant and unsuspecting person indeed. The *addenda* that, "when faithfully performed, the duties of the private detectives are no sinecure," will be seconded as true by every person who has once essayed the task, even in a moderate degree of success.

The statement that "some of the employes of the private detective agencies are so deficient in honor that they do not hesitate, when sent to a feet' a clerk, to shirk their duty and then make out reports most outrageously false and injurious to the character of the clerk," can apply to the men employed by some unprincipled detective houses—and was probably intended for this class of persons—mere pretenders in the ranks of private detectives—but is entirely incorrect as regards the particular men in the employ of this establishment or by his Chicago or St. Louis branches, or as is to secure agents in the principal cities of the United States and in Europe. In fact, we challenge the closest scrutiny of the characters of those men and women regularly engaged by us in the capacity of "shadows," "pipers," or general detectives, as we also challenge the closest examination of each and every official act of this agency.

But, speaking of abuses, one general recommendation, if acted upon, would probably have the effect of correcting all the errors and abuses of which your correspondent complains. This correction concerns the general public. Those, let them be what they may—whether banking public, commercial public, insurance public, express or railroad public—make sure, beyond a doubt, when they need the services of a private detective, in any capacity, that in the selection of such persons, they exercise the same diligence and caution in regard to the agency whose employes they use, that they would in looking up the references and antecedents of a man who came to them as a new customer, and who proposed doing an extensive business with them, and of whose transactions and finances they were in ignorance. Let this be always done, there will be no more abuses of which the public can complain.

Respectfully,
PRIVATE DETECTIVES.

What Tends to Make Private Detectives Dishonest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading an account of the "evil" of our "special spies" in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 19th inst., permit me, through the columns of your paper, to show what tends to make our private detective system an "evil."

You stated that a private detective's wages ranged from $10 to $12 per week. Now allow me, on very good authority, to state that there are very few of them who average $10 per week; and when you come to consider the existing difficulties under which they have to work—inclement weather, late hours, &c.—you will not be surprised at dishonesty for the above remuneration. Not but that the private detective firms could afford to pay their men better, only like a great many other unprincipled men, they seek to have their work done at the lowest rate, without considering the character of the men they employ.

When these firms meet men whom they know to be honest, it would be natural to suppose that they would retain them at a fair remuneration; but, on the contrary, as soon as another man about whose character they may know nothing, proposes to work for less than their honest men are satisfied with, they immediately reduce their honest men's wages, or give the work to the man about whom they know nothing.

Then comes the "evil" of which you so justly complain.

These men who are satisfied, or pretend to be satisfied, with the paltry remuneration which they propose to work for, are mean enough to act dishonestly toward their employers, and thereby create the terrible "evil" of which you have spoken.

There is a remedy for such an "evil." Let the members of the private detective firms who "lord" it all day in easy chairs, be generous enough to let their honest men have enough to live respectably on, and thereby eradicate the present "evil" to a great extent.

"BE SHARP."

The Case of Max Klinger, the Murderer.

The jury failed to agree at the second trial of the boy MAX KLINGER, in St. Louis, for the murder of his uncle. Commenting upon this result, the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"The result of this trial is another and elementary upon the jury system of the United States. A murder as cold-blooded and premeditated as any that ever darkened the annals of crime is committed in the open light of day—an uncle falls by the hand of his nephew—murdered for a small sum of money—the murderer escaped by flight, is arrested, makes a full confession of the crime, is tried; and a jury of American freemen, after hearing the testimony in full, are unable to agree as to his guilt or innocence! And why? Simply because his counsel, having no other earthly defence to make, tells the jury that he is insane! A naked assertion, unsupported by a single fact, save the unworn testimony of the parents of the murderer, taken in Germany, with no cross-examine them, and unsupported by single corroborating circumstance. The Circuit Attorney committed a grave error in allowing the insanity to go on the jury. He ought rule out by the Court, perhaps, his ability to convince the jury that his expert testimony was worthless, permit it to be read, and it was fatal to the prosecution. The Circuit Attorney should have known Judge Gilmore. The philanthropic physician, who gave as an expert for the defence, had conceived a strong prejudice in favor of the accused prior to listening to his own statement. It was utterly impossible that Kinzler could have been labouring under an attack of epileptic vertigo, or convulsions at the time he committed the deed. He premeditated the deed—stole the pistol the previous day—watched his opportunity—shot his uncle in the head from behind—then with a hatchet struck his aunt on the head, and knowing he had killed her. He then searched under the pillow for a considerable sum of money which had been there a day or two previously, leaving the print of his bloody hand upon the bed-clothes; but fearing to linger too long, he secured a smaller sum from a drawer and fled to the depot, where he arrived just in time to take passage in an out-going train. And all this was, in the minds of five jurymen, an evidence of insanity—of epileptic vertigo!"

CARDOZO AND TOWNSEND.

Renewal of the Conflict—Further Strong Expressions Indulged In.

The Pearsall-O'Connor Case Lost in a Maze of Quibbles—The Women Again Remanded to Prison—Card from Mr. Townsend.

The hearing of the habeas corpus case of Johanna O'Connor and Anna R. Pearsall, which was adjourned from Friday of last week, came on before Judge Cardozo, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, at 10 A. M. yesterday. The court-room was crowded with spectators, including a large number of members of the Bar, interested less in the case of the women than the personal differences between Judge Cardozo and Mr. Townsend. District-Attorney Garvin appeared to represent the people, and E. W. Stoughton, Esq., John Graham, Esq., and Geo. Shay, Esq., as "friends of the Court." The two prisoners, Miss O'Connor and Miss Pearsall, were also present.

J. D. Townsend, Esq., counsel for the prisoners, addressing the Court, said that when the case was before his Honor last week, after the Court had overruled his motion to discharge the prisoners upon the return, his Honor had requested him not to say anything further, under the impression, he presumed, that he was about to interfere improperly. He had proposed, at that time, to offer some exceptions to the ruling of the Court, and he desired to do so now, and asked to have those exceptions stand as having been made then.

Judge Cardozo—I think that would not be proper. If you desire to make a motion now, you may do so.

Mr. Townsend having asked to see the return to the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, said he had no return except the two commitments by Judge Cardozo. The return to the writ of habeas corpus was a commitment to the City Prison for examination of Mary Pearsall and Johanna O'Connor, charged with "keeping a bawdy house," and with "a criminal contempt of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York," signed by Judge Cardozo. The New-York Supreme Court. The return to the writ of certiorari is an affidavit of the County Clerk, to which is attached a warrant signed by Judge Cardozo, setting forth that it appeared to him that these women had been guilty of the offences above stated, and ordering their arrest.

Judge Cardozo—What return you have is there. Deal with them as you see fit.

Mr. Townsend—In order that the record may be made out—at all events before anything further takes place—I desire now to read the true return to the writ of habeas corpus. It is as follows:

"The answer of Anna R. Pearsall to the return to the writ of habeas corpus this day made, shows that she denies: First—That the Justice had any authority to issue the warrant for the arrest of this defendant upon the charge of criminal contempt of the Supreme Court. Second—That there was any competent or sufficient evidence before him showing that she had been guilty of any criminal contempt of the Supreme Court, to authorise or justify the issuing of said warrant of commitment. Further answering the return, the defendant says that she is entitled to be discharged from custody under said warrant of commitment: First—Because said warrant of commitment is not in due form of law, and void, in that the particular circumstances of the offence are not therein set forth as required by statute. Second—Because she has never been notified of the accusation, as required by statute. Third—Because it appears by the return that the warrant of commitment is simply a commitment for examination, and that she has now been detained eight days without examination, which is contrary to the spirit and meaning of our laws. Fourth—Because it appears by the said return that she is detained in the City Prison, whereas, by law, if imprisoned at all upon such a charge, she should have been imprisoned in the County Jail."

As further answer to the said return to the writ of habeas corpus, the defendant says in regard to the warrant of commitment charging her with "keeping a bawdy house," that she denies: First—That the Justice had any authority to issue a warrant for her arrest upon the charge of keeping a bawdy house. Second—That there was any competent or sufficient evidence before him showing that she had been guilty of such criminal offence to authorise or justify the issuing of the warrant for her arrest on such a charge. Third—That there was any competent or sufficient evidence before him showing that she had been guilty of the offence of "keeping a bawdy house," to authorise or justify the issuing of a warrant for her commitment for examination on such charge. Further answering said return the defendant says that she is entitled to be discharged from custody under the warrant of commitment charging her with "keeping a bawdy house": First—Because said warrant of commitment is not in due form of law, and is therefore void in that the particular place where the offence is charged to have been committed does not appear upon its face. It does not even appear that she kept a bawdy house within the limits of the State of New-York. Second—Because she has never been notified of the accusation, as required by statute. Third—Because the crime of "keeping a bawdy house," if a crime, is at most a misdemeanor, and she is, therefore, entitled to waive an examination, demand a jury trial, and be admitted to bail.

Mr. Townsend—Now, I ask on the commitments that the prisoners be discharged. Under the return I demand it.

Mr. Graham, (interrupting)—Mr. Townsend, do you prove any of the special matters alleged in your petition? As I understand it, your application for a writ of habeas corpus is upon the ground that these two women were denied a statutory hearing. This writ will have to be dismissed if you do not prove that.

Mr. Townsend—I don't understand you.

Mr. Graham—The District-Attorney has requested me to take some little part in this case, and it may be necessary to explain why myself and my two learned brethren (Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Garvin) appear here to-day for the purpose of giving countenance to this proceeding on the part of the prosecution. As I understand from the papers now before your Honor, these two women have been committed to the City Prison for examination upon two criminal complaints. The first consists in the charge that they keep a bawdy house, and the second consists in the allegation that they were guilty of a criminal contempt of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. These commitments took place on the 7th of May, 1869. On the 12th, the counsel who now represents these women applied to his Honor, Justice Clerke, to issue a writ of habeas corpus in their favor, returnable before your Honor. Now, this writ of habeas corpus is meant to operate in the nature of a writ of removal. These writs are properly before your Honor as the committing Magistrate, under your commitment of May 7, and the intent in obtaining this writ of habeas corpus evidently was to remove these complaints before some other Judge. That object was defeated by making the writ returnable before your Honor. But nevertheless, before counsel can proceed one step in the investigation under this writ, he has got to establish the jurisdictional allegations in his petition for the writ. Now, your Honor will perceive that the statute is particularly exacting. There must be some cause against the magistrate, or the complaint before him can be determined from his jurisdiction. That cause is alleged in the petition. If counsel do not prove those allegations, the writ of habeas corpus must be dismissed, and the matter lapses into the original jurisdiction; that is, the complaint which your Honor originally entertained against these women. Now, the statute of habeas corpus is mandatory. It sets forth that the petition must state in substance that if the commitment or restraint is by virtue of any warrant, order or process, a copy thereof must be annexed, or it must be averred that by reason of such process being received or obtained before the application, a demand of such copy could not be made, or that it was made and refused. If the imprisonment be alleged to be illegal the petition must also state in what the alleged illegality consists. Now, as I understand the petition for the writ of habeas corpus in this case, it is entirely in such that these women were in custody under a void commitment. In the first place, the petition and writ alleges that they are denied the hearing which the statute guarantees. Until the matter is established, we cannot proceed to the investigation of these complaints. If the ground upon which the writs are issued is not maintained it must be discharged. Then we revert to the original position of these complaints. The petition states, that they are held by virtue of two commitments, copies of which are annexed. Assuming that they have now been detained seven days without having a hearing accorded to them on either of the charges which are suggested by the said commitments? That is the ground upon which the writ is granted, is it not? Now, I appear with Mr. Justice Clerke, and other Judges would have granted the writ, knowing that the two complaints were before your Honor, and that you were proceeding with them in the line of your duty. That is a special matter which counsel must establish before the matter comes before you on this writ practically as it would before any other Judge, and is entirely distinct from your relation to it as a committing Magistrate. You have the right to discuss this writ of habeas corpus, and then take up the other aspect of the matter.

Judge Cardozo—I will not trouble you further on that point. I have no doubt you are correct. If the counsel on the other side wishes to be heard, I will hear him.

Mr. Townsend—Now, Sir, if you will allow me to go over the return, the requirements of the statute, in regard to the petition, I think I can show that it complies with all those requirements.

Mr. Townsend then read over the various provisions of the statute, claiming that each had been strictly complied with, arguing also that the statute provided that no petition shall be invalid for defect of form. He claimed that upon the face of the commitment the prisoners should be discharged.

Judge Cardozo—I can decide upon that. If you cannot offer proof as to the allegations in the petition, I will hear you on the questions of law.

Mr. Townsend—I don't get at your Honor's meaning.

Mr. Graham—You must enter on proof that these women were detained seven days without a hearing on either of the charges suggested by the commitment, and must show that it was a wanton denial by the Magistrate who committed them, of their rights in that particular.

Mr. Townsend—I will proceed to call one of the prisoners as a witness. I desire to make one statement further. I have stated emphatically that I am informed by these women that they are not guilty, and this morning I was informed that it would be advisable for them to take an adjournment of this matter for two or three days. If there is any reason for such assertion I certainly would be willing to act under any such suggestion if the Court desires it.

Judge Cardozo—I do not desire anything but a strict performance of my duty, which I shall do unflinchingly. If you desire an adjournment I will hear you upon that and consider it.

Mr. Townsend—In considering this issue it might become necessary for your Honor to be a witness in this case.

Judge Cardozo—It cannot become necessary, Sir.

Mr. Graham—You cannot call his Honor as a witness.

EXAMINATION OF ANNA R. PEARSALL.

Anna R. Pearsall was then called to the stand and sworn:

Mr. Townsend—Are you one of the prisoners confined in the Tombs at present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been there? A.—I have been in the Tombs two weeks; I was in the Sixth Ward Station-house Thursday night.

Q.—Do you know of any public application having been made by yourself or others in the public newspapers?

Mr. Garvin—Object.

Judge Cardozo—The question is overruled.

Mr. Graham—If they sent counsel to the Judge or demanded an examination in person, prove it. You have alleged it in the newspapers; now prove it.

Q. (By Mr. Townsend)—Have you been here before to-day in this Court, within the last week or ten days? A.—I have been here within the last ten days, as I remember.

Q.—Did you hear your counsel make any application, at that time, for an examination for you in this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was a week ago to-day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Graham—That I object to as it was subsequent to the issuing of the writ.

Judge Cardozo—It is immaterial. It was after the issuing of the writ.

Q.—Have you made any application to the Court for an examination in the case. A.—I have, through the papers.

Judge Cardozo—Not through the papers; have you made an application personally to me? A.—I have been in prison all the time.

Judge Cardozo—The answer to the question; have you made application to me? A.—I have had no opportunity. I have been in prison.

Judge Cardozo—Have you made any application to me? A.—No, Sir, I never spoke to you.

Mr. Townsend—I now desire to show that an application has been made over her signature in the public papers.

Judge Cardozo—I refuse to hear your application.

Mr. Garvin—We don't object to your showing that an application was made through counsel, or by letter addressed to any other party.

Mr. Townsend then proceeded to discuss the questions of law. He asked again for the discharge of the prisoners on the commitment, calling attention to the provisions of the statute in reference to contempt, and arguing that the commitment did not set forth the particular circumstances of the offence which he contended were to show was indispensably necessary. They had received no notice whatever of the ground of their commitment. He was willing to join issue upon that point, and offered to put Mrs. Pearsall again on the stand.

Judge Cardozo—I shall not discharge them on that ground.

Mr. Graham said he thought the precipitation of the counsel on the other side had blinded his perceptions. He said he regretted very much to see a certain publication of which the material portions had been furnished by his learned adversary. It seemed to him that his (Mr. Townsend's) zeal had entirely overcome him, and actually prevented his putting a correct construction upon the law. Mr. Graham argued that Mr. Townsend was flagrantly mistaken as to the construction of the statute, and that a commitment for a civil contempt, to which that statute referred, was very different from the commitment in this case, which was for a criminal contempt. This was not a commitment by way of punishment, but a commitment as a basis of a criminal prosecution, simply for the purpose of examination. It was nothing but a preliminary commitment. Until these women demanded a hearing his Honor could not even bail them without violating his oath.

Mr. Townsend disclaimed any undue zeal or excitement, and he regretted that he had offended his learned friend. He was not blinded as to the law or the facts. The facts of the case were apparent, but the facts as presented by the public newspapers he held himself in no way responsible for, except the statement of the reporter on Saturday last.

Judge Cardozo—You are entirely incorrect, Sir.

Mr. Townsend—I would say—

Judge Cardozo—You will proceed with the argument, Sir.

Mr. Townsend then proceeded to argue that the statute referred alike to commitments for contempt and commitments for examination.

Judge Cardozo overruled all the points made in the traverse.

Mr. Garvin said they were prepared to give these persons an examination before His Honor in regard to both the accusations, if they desired it.

Mr. Townsend—We do.

Judge Cardozo—I shall hear you now simply on the question arising under the writ of *habeas corpus* as to whether a cause of detention is shown. Having disposed of that, I shall make such further disposition, as I think proper. If you have anything further on that point proceed to say it.

Mr. Townsend—I have nothing.

Judge Cardozo—I will take these writs and adjourn the proceeding over until Tuesday next, unless the gentlemen desire to make a further suggestion.

Mr. Townsend said he was ready and desired to proceed now in the contempt case, and we waive an examination upon the other charge.

Judge Cardozo—I cannot separate them. If you desire an examination take it now.

Mr. Townsend consulted with his clients, and then said they would be obliged to wait until Tuesday.

The Court then adjourned.

Card from Mr. John D. Townsend.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the O'Connor and Pearsall case on Saturday last, and also in your editorial upon the same subject on Monday, Judge Cardozo was made to say to me in my interview with him on the Bench that if I took the case I would incur his personal enmity for life. I stated this morning in Court, in reply to a remark of Mr. John Graham insinuating that the newspaper reports which had appeared must have originated with me, that I had had no connection with any newspaper items further than with the report published in your paper of Saturday last. Judge Cardozo immediately answered, "It was grossly incorrect." I intended to follow up my remark by saying that the language used was not entirely correct in your report and editorial; but I was directed by the Judge immediately after his above remark, "to confine with my argument upon the return to the habeas corpus."

After the remark of Judge Cardozo, I think it is but proper for me to give the conversation between the Judge and myself on that occasion. Rest sent up to him on the bench the affidavits I had taken of these women, (which appeared in your issue of Saturday.) After casting his eyes over the headings, he motioned for me to come upon the bench. I did so, and the following conversation, in substance, if not in exact words, occurred between us:

He said, "Does you touch that case if you do you will displease me." I replied that I had already been retained in the case, and that the women insisted that they were not guilty of the charges preferred against them, and that all they required was a hearing upon the subject. He then said that what they said was untrue. I suggested that that was the issue in the case. Judge Cardozo then said that if I took the case I could never expect any favors from him while on the bench; that I would of course get my legal rights when I appeared before him, but not to expect any favors from him. I replied that I was placed in a most disagreeable situation, and that I would take advice of older members of the bar. Judge Cardozo further remarked during the conversation that the women were entitled to a hearing and should have it as soon as he was able to give it to them.

Let me here add, in reference to your remarks upon Justices Sutherland and Clerke, while I entirely agree with you in regard to the impropriety of Judges returning applications for habeas corpus unless made returnable before some other Judge, I would wish it understood that in my mention of their names to the reporter on your staff, that I did not impute or suggest the slightest improper motive as operating upon them to refuse to grant the application of these women for a habeas corpus returnable before themselves—I simply condemned the practice. Their names, however, stand too high to need any further explanation from me. Respectfully,

JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

Alleged Cruelty to Animals and Humans.

At the trials of policemen, yesterday, before Judge DOWNEY, Mr. JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, residing at No. 265 Fifth-avenue, made complaint of improper conduct against Patrolman THOS. C. CLOUGHER, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

Mr. J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY, quite a young man, appeared as prosecuting attorney, and opened the case with considerable ardor, saying that it was a charge of cruelty to human beings, and proceeded to describe the arrest of a colored coachman in front of Grace Church last Sunday, at the close of the morning service, at the same time drawing a vivid picture of the pelting storm prevailing at the time, and the condition of Broadway in the vicinity—its piles of stone and sand—consequent on a freezing to the Madison-avenue and Sixth-avenue cars. Officer Clougher, the Policeman, in defence, stated that immediately preceding the occurrence he was in the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, and a lady came to him and said that it was a shame to allow such cruelty to animals, referring to LOCKWOOD, who was driving back and forth between Broadway and Bowery, in Tenth-street, and whipping the horses. The officer told him to stop if or he would have to arrest him. He continued to whip the horses round the body, shoulders and legs. The officer did not think it was necessary to whip them so; thought this citizen, perhaps, would make a charge against him if he did not interfere. When he arrested the coachman he told him that he (the coachman) could drive the horses to the Station-house or put them in some one's charge. The coachman pointed out a person as his boss, and said he would take charge of them. Parties there said they would not allow him to take the coachman, (this was denied by the other side;) that they were gentlemen, and would be responsible for his appearance in the morning. The officer replied that he could not perform his duty in that way, and took the prisoner to the Station-house, where he was held, and on being brought before a Magistrate the next morning was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. LOCKWOOD denied that he had the choice of driving to the Station-house or leaving the horses in the charge of another person. Sergeant FIELDS, who was in charge of the desk at the time, stated that he was particular to ascertain of LOCKWOOD in whose charge the horses were left. The coachman in answer to his inquiries said his boss was there. The parties turned altogether on this point. It was referred to the Board for judgment.

INTERESTING TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The Cost of Gas—Can a Gas Company Enforce its Claim by Seizure of the Meter?—Judge John Brady Decides Negatively.

An interesting case to gas consumers, and an important one to gas companies, was decided in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judges DALY, BRADY and BARRETT. It was in the suit of a gentleman named GOLDSMITH against the Manhattan Gas Light Company. The action was brought to recover $47 35 paid to the defendant under the following circumstances: The Company claimed that GOLDSMITH owed them that sum for gas consumed by him, or used upon his premises, either by burning it or permitting it to escape, the flow of the gas into the pipes of his premises, and the quantity having been indicated and registered by the meter. The plaintiff insisted that he had been compelled by the Board of Health to refrain from using his premises, and that during the period covered by the defendant's bill he had not used the gas, and, on the contrary, had shut it off at the meter. He objected to the bill, and saw the Vice-President of the Company in relation to it, and after calling twice at his office was advised that when it was decided they would let him know. Notwithstanding this management the defendants sent a person for the meter, and the plaintiff's father borrowed the money on plaintiff's behalf, and paid the bill under protest, and then sued to recover back. The plaintiff knew nothing of this until after the money had been paid. Upon the evidence relating to the consumption of gas or its use in any way, which was conflicting, the jury on the former trial found for the plaintiff, and Judge BRADY decided that verdict could not be interfered with. The defendants, however, moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the payment of the gas bill was voluntary, and that the plaintiff was, therefore, remediless. The motion was denied. The question which was submitted to the jury was this: "Was the payment made a voluntary payment?"

Judge BRADY in giving his opinion, after citing numerous authorities to sustain his decision, declared that "the threat to remove the meter or to cut off the gas, which are equivalent, should be regarded precisely as a threat to remove property under color of process or to detain property on some wrongful pretext, and which, as we have seen by the cases *supra*, would justify a payment without prejudice to the rights of the party aggrieved. It would not be consistent to resort to the Courts for redress, and to remain in the meantime deprived of what has become one of the necessities of life. The occasion for the immediate use of gas must justify a payment, and make it compulsory when made under the circumstances disclosed by this case. The claim of the company was disputed and under consideration by the defendants when they sent for the meter."

The Coroners' Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A medical friend desires me to communicate the following case: A few weeks since an aged lady died of pneumonia, at No. 138 West Fifteenth-street. She was the daughter of a distinguished virtuoso of this City, well known to all our citizens of the last and preceding generations. She inherited from her mother a large collection of diamonds, jewelry, pictures, laces and other valuables, which had been carefully preserved in the family for many years. This lady had been attended for some time by a well-known medical gentleman, and he gave a certificate that she died of pneumonia. Dr. SAMUEL T. HUBBARD of Ninth-street, a medical gentleman of high standing, saw her on the day of her death, and also pronounced her disease to be pneumonia. The former gentleman gave the certificate, as he was the attending physician. All was pronounced regular at the Health Office, and all the preparations for the funeral were made, when a note was received by the Coroner stating that there were suspicions entertained that the deceased lady was poisoned. By whom this note was written does not appear. Such notes have undoubtedly been written before, and they certainly may be written by some member of the Coroners' Ring. Of course they furnish an available pretext for an inquest, and as the $50 is sure to be paid, there is at least a motive other than the possibility of detecting crime. In this instance an inquest was held, and we have heard of no discovery of poison. The Coroner, finding no will, and no occupant of the house but an aged gentleman, who had been for many years the protector of the lady, and who was well known in all the neighbourhood, turned him out of the house, and told him he would put him in prison if he opened his mouth to make any further objections to these measures. He found a refuge on the opposite side of the street. The property, I am told, is now in the hands of the Public Administrator. Now, my dear Sir, all this may be, and doubtless is, perfectly legal; but permit me to ask whether, in view of the disclosures so recently and abundantly made by myself and others, touching the operations of the "Coroners' Ring," if the public have any reason to be satisfied with such an arrangement? A very small portion of the property is worth considerably more than one, perhaps many Coroners' fees.

EDWARD H. DIXON.

NO. 43 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 18, 1869.

Swedenborgian Church—Annual Meeting in Brooklyn.

The fifth annual meeting of the New-York Association of the Swedenborgian Church was held in the church of Rev. J. C. AGER, corner of Clark-street and Monroe-place, yesterday. The Association includes the Church societies of Eastern New-York, Northern New-Jersey and Connecticut. The exercises were opened with a sermon, preached by Rev. S. S. SEWARD, of Poughkeepsie, from the text:

"And Jesus said unto him: If a man love Me, he will keep My words, and My Father will love him, and We will come unto him and make Our abode with him." John xiv., 2.

He said man was a microcosm or a little world. It was necessary for him to ultimate his spiritual affections and thoughts in the deeds of his daily life, by kind words and acts, before his spiritual nature could be said to have any real existence or life, just as it was necessary for the Divine love and wisdom in the creation to prevail to the natural degree, and to become fixed there before the Divine purpose in the creation of a heaven from the human race could be arrived at. It was not enough for us to love the Lord or know His commands; we must do them. He concluded by urging the congregation to take courage in their great work, and to scatter broadcast the seeds of the heavenly doctrine.

The meeting was then organized for business, Rev. CHAUNCY GILES presiding. From the report of the Executive Committee it appeared that a number of lay teachers had been employed to lead in service and read their own discourses; that during the past Winter one hundred lectures had been delivered, three missionaries had been maintained, and aid had been extended to two societies; that one minister had been ordained and three licensed. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the expenditures for the year were $6,000.

Mr. CHATTERTON, a missionary, reported that the success of the New Church was assured, all that was needed being work.

Dr. MOFFAT, of the Sunday-School Committee, said it was decided to publish two books for the use of the schools, one of which was a history of the life of Christ, and the second a book of correspondences and comparisons for the purpose of avoiding teaching the children irrational doctrines.

After an interesting meeting in the evening, the Association adjourned.

Theodore Allen Again in Court—An Old Case Revamped.

On the 27th of March last there was a difficulty in Mercer-street that soon became a diminutive riot, and finally engendered a bad feeling that appears to have become deep-rooted. On the day named one ROBT. F. TOWNLEY, at the place designated, pounced upon one WILLIAM FORRESTER, in the name of the law, claiming to arrest him for a burglary committed in Cook County, Illinois, by virtue of a warrant issued by Governor FENTON upon the requisition of Governor OGLESBY. When TOWNLEY had hauled on FORRESTER, the latter refused to accompany him between the two men, a crowd collected, and the hubbub began. Forrester escaped, and is already ran into the Metropolitan Hotel, although he could not be found there. Finding his prisoner gone, TOWNLEY turned upon THEODORE ALLEN, a well-known character of the Eighth Ward, who had in some way participated in the affair, and charged him with forcibly assisting the prisoner. ALLEN was therefore taken in custody by the Police, who had joined in the sport and was taken before Justice LEDWITH, Jefferson Market Police Court, whither he was attended by a large delegation of the rough indigenous to the locality of the affray. Before Justice LEDWITH on that occasion, the examination into the facts was protracted, and being characterized by extreme earnestness on both sides, proved sufficiently interesting. Finally the Magistrate found that at the time of his interference, ALLEN was not aware of the official character of TOWNLEY, nor of the purpose of his quest with FORRESTER, and therefore dismissed the complaint.

This case has singularly enough been revived by TOWNLEY, who appeared before Justice LEDWITH again on the 16th inst., and made a long affidavit, reciting all the facts as he understands, and upon this complaint a warrant was issued, which had the effect yesterday afternoon of again bringing ALLEN and his numerous relatives before Justice LEDWITH. The prospect of more extreme excitement to be developed by the hard sweating of the Mercer-street Solomon, was suddenly dashed by an adjournment of the case until Monday next. The lawyers have taken the affair in hand, and as the postponement was upon their agreement, it may be inferred that they intend to get a good ready and exhaust the case when they get it. In the meantime ALLEN was required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance.

Brooklyn Board of Education Investigating Committee.

The Investigating Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Education met again last evening, Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA in the chair.

Mr. KINSELLA remarked at the outset that Dr. THORNE and Mr. SEABURY had been invited to attend that meeting. This had been done as an act of fair play to the Committee as well as to the gentlemen named. The Committee did not like to be suspected of not giving a fair opportunity to all persons concerned in the investigation. He made this statement because certain newspaper allusions had been made to the two gentlemen named in particular.

A publisher in Pearl-street, New-York, was the first witness called, but he did not appear to know anything of any importance, excepting that he had once made application to a certain member of the Board, whose name he declined to give, to see if he could be allowed to supply books for the Board, and that the said gentleman told him his price was too high.

Mr. STEWART, Secretary of the Board, testified that Mr. LEONARD was employed by the School House Committee at a salary of $3,000 per annum, subject to resolutions of the Board, and to obey them so to do; NATHANIEL CROSWELL was Messenger and Assistant Clerk; his salary was $1,000 a year; he only performed service as messenger the same as he had done previous to his appointment as assistant clerk; his father, janitor of Primary School No. 8, in Prospect-street, occupied the house next to the school, which was owned by the Board of Education; the Board owns eight lots in Willow-street, which had been used by Ross & Co. as a lumber yard; he did not think they had paid any rent.

Mr. CARROLL, a member of the Board, had been a member for ten years; he had never seen a publisher's bill presented to the Board; Dr. THORNE had always been Chairman of the Library Committee until his election as President of the Board; he was still a member of the Committee; the Library Committee purchased the books; the Committee on School Books decided as to the books to be used.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the remains of HENRY KELLY, an employe of the Erie Railroad Company, who was severely injured a few days ago by being run over by a train near Hampton Station. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER at No. 120 Second-street, over the remains of HENRIETTA SCHNEIDER, aged 18 months, who died from the effects of scalds received by a cup of hot coffee being precipitated over her.

The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of the child of Mr. FOGELSTEIN, who recently arrived from Germany with his family. The child had been ailing for some days, and suddenly expired while the family were about leaving on a Hudson River train. The mother of the parents could speak English, they could make no intelligible of the cause of death, so an officer of the Twentieth Precinct took the entire family to the Station-house, in order that an inquest could be held. The father became much excited, and while at the Police Station resisted the officer having the custody of his family, finally knocking him. While the struggle was in progress the officer's pistol was accidentally exploded, doing no harm, however, to either. FOGELST was finally locked up and quieted. As death was found to have resulted from marasmus, the parents were allowed to take possession of their dead child, and the infant being sent to the Emigration Commissioners.

ARTHUR JOHNSON, aged 48, and a native of Scotland, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received a few days ago by being struck by the first floor of No. 8 College-place, and sustained such injuries as necessitated his removal to Bellevue.

Policeman Connors Elopes.

JOHN CONNERS, who has disgraced the body to which he belongs by abusing his position to annoy young women and intimidate their friends, was yesterday convicted of assault and battery on RICHARD CONROY. CONNERS, however, did not wait for the conclusion of the trial. He and his witnesses disappeared on Thursday. His bail was declared forfeited, and Judge BEDFORD issued a bench warrant for his arrest.

Farewell Banquet to Dr. Frederick Schneis.

On Wednesday night the members of the German Republican General Committee, and a number of friends of this organization, assembled at the New-York Casino to take leave of Dr. FREDERICK SCHNEIS, appointed United States Consul at Rotterdam. Mr. ALFRED EREN, member of the General Committee and his friends, read to Dr. F. SCHNEIS a short farewell address, and presented to him a copy of it artistically engrossed. Dr. SCHNEIS replied at length, and in feeling terms, recounting the common labors, reverses and successes. He called upon his friends not to relax their activity, and expressed the hope that at his return after four years he would find the same friends firmly united in the cause.

Interesting to Capitalists.

Mr. GEO. L. CAIN, Superintendent of the New-Orleans Metropolitan Police, sent a letter recently to Mr. KENNEDY, requesting him to warn the public against negotiating for any notes drawn by H. E. ARMSTRONG bearing mortgage on any property in New-Orleans. Said notes being obtained fraudulently, the Superintendent here is requested to seize any such papers or any deed purporting to be his that may be offered for sale.

Dishonest Letter-Carrier.

MICHAEL J. KELLY was brought before Commissioner BETTS yesterday charged with embezzling letters, and was held for examination in $5,000 bail. Ex-District Attorney COURTNEY appeared as his counsel.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR—THE AUTHORITY OF THE FORMER OVER THE LATTER—JUDICIAL DISCRETION AND PROFESSIONAL HONOR—MANDAMUS TO RESTORE A DISBARRED ATTORNEY—WHEN IT WILL IS SUB-SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

Ex Parte Joseph H. Bradley—Petition for Mandamus.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court in substance as follows: This case arises out of a petition by Mr. Bradley to this Court for the writ of *mandamus*, directed to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to restore him to the office of Attorney and Counselor in said Court, from which he alleges he was wrongfully removed on

by deducting $6, unless it can be shown that the property exposed to pay the tax, which is not proved.

The other items of costs are not contested.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Lafurth, Justice.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CRIME.

James Hanlon, one of the keepers of the Second District Prison, was arraigned upon the heinous charge of having assaulted his own wife. He admits that he had his horse to be sold at auction, with instructions that he was not to go for less than $40, but that contrary to his orders the auctioneer knocked him down for $35. Lyons, of Newark, N. J., for $141 25. Lyons, without a purchaser, and not knowing the name of the owner, whereupon Lyons caused him to be arrested for grand larceny. The case coming before the magistrate, it was put down for hearing to-day. Lyons being released on bail, refused to go upon his parole.

REPRIMANDED.

William C. Cole, No. 344 Canal-street, made a complaint, stating that during March and April, 1868, his clerk, John W. Russell, collected from four customers the sum of $64 for goods delivered, which he converted to his own use. Russell claimed to be innocent, but was committed, in default of $500 bail, for examination.

A FALSE FRIEND.

Christopher Long, of No. 310 West Thirteenth-street, narrated to the police that he found that in the night he had been robbed while asleep at Port Jervis, Ulster County, and that during the night of the 12th of March James Ducey disappeared, together with some bedding, it is said, which belonging to Long, fell off and was sold at $1 61. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 21, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$22,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	122	100 N. Y. Cen.	129½
42,650 U. S. 5-20 R.		200 do.	129¾
do.	117⅝	600 do.	130
10,000 do.	117⅞	1400 do.	130¼
220,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		100 do.	130
do.	122⅛	100 do.	130⅛
24,000 U. S. 5-20 R.		100 Hudson R.	140
do.	117⅜	200 do.	140⅛
154,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		200 do.	140⅜
do.	117⅛	200 do.	141
10,000 do.	117⅜	200 do.	141⅛
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., new	120⅛	600 Harlem	98⅞
20,000 do.	120⅛	600 Reading	98⅞
27,000 U. S. 5-20 O.	120	200 do.	98⅞
200,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	119⅞	200 Mich. Southern	90⅞
200,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		600 do.	107⅞
do.	120⅛	100 Mich. Cen. bet. call	129
20,000 do.	120⅛	200 Ill. Cen.	147⅞
12,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	107⅞	85 do.	147
20,000 do.	107⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts.	94
20,000 Tenn. 6s, ds. B.	65⅞	1600 Chic. & N. W.	91⅞
1,000 do.	65⅞	1000 do.	92
20,000 do.	65⅞	200 do.	92⅛
3,000 Tenn. 6s, new	69	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	105⅞
2,000 Va. 6s, ex int.	57⅞	100 do.	105⅞
2,000 Ga. State 7s, new	96	100 do.	105⅞
3,000 N. C. 6s, new	40	200 do.	105
2,000 Mo. 6s, ds.	89	1000 do.	105
1,000 do.	89⅛	20 Pacific Mail, bet. call	217
2,000 do.	89⅛	100 Lake Shore R.	104⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & S.	89⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	127⅞
do. 1m.	91⅞	100 do.	127⅞
9,000 do.	90	200 do.	127⅞
2,000 R. I. 6s, ds.	100	200 do.	127⅞
20,000 N. Y. 6s, ds. '73	103	100 Chic. & Alton	139⅞
10,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	95⅛	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf.	140⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$23,000 Tenn. 6s, 3s.	65⅞	300 Clev. & Pitts.	94
3,000 do.	65⅞	4200 Chi. & N. W.	91⅞
1,000 N. Y. City 6s, ds.	103	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	104⅞
30,000 N. Car. 6s, new	54⅞	100 do.	104⅞
1,000 do.	54⅞	400 Lake Shore	104⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	92	200 do.	104⅞
21,000 Chi., C. & I. C. 7s, 1st M.	83⅞	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	127⅞
2,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 7s, 1st M.	81	100 do.	127⅞
2,000 Lake S. Div. Rs.	76⅞	200 do.	127⅞
20 Bank Commerce	127	200 do.	127⅞
200 Metropol. Min. Co.	19⅞	200 do.	127⅞
100 do. bet. call	20	100 Rock. & Pitts.	93⅞
100 Canton Co.	61⅞	100 do.	93⅞
200 Mariposa Pref.	49	200 do.	93⅞
100 Pacific Mail	218⅞	100 N. Y. Cen.	129⅞
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	39⅞	300 N. Y., Pit. W. & C.	154
do. bet. call	34	100 Chic. & Alt.	139
100 N. Y. C. R., bet. call	101⅞	100 do.	139
100 Hudson	140	100 Chic & Mil.	78
do.	140⅞	do.	78⅞
200 Harlem	98⅞	200 do.	78⅞
do. bet. call	100	200 do.	78⅞
200 do.	100⅞	200 Col., Ch. & Ind. C.	81⅞
200 Reading	97⅞	300 Morris & Ess.	90⅞
200 Mich. Central	130	100 do.	90⅞
25 do. bet. call	129⅞	25 N. Y. & N. H.	132
100 Mich. So. R.	90⅞	25 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	130

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	122⅞	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., new	
18,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	117⅞	do.	120
do.	117⅞	3,000 do.	120
200 U. S. 5-20 C.		25,000 do.	120
do.	122⅞	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., new	
20,000 do.	122⅞	do.	120⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., new		do.	120⅞
do.	117⅞	17,000 do.	120⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R.		5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	
do.	117⅞	do.	119⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	119⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	120
22,000 do.	119⅞	do.	120
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	119⅞	10,000 U. S. 6s 10-40 C.	109⅞

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200 Pacific Mail	218⅞	300 Mich So.	90⅞
200 Reading	98	200 Chi. & N. W.	92
200 do.	98		

FRIDAY, May 21—P. M.

Pursuant to the official intimation in the morning papers, the Secretary of the Treasury has increased his sales of Gold from one million to two million of dollars per week, and Mr. VAN DYCK, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, advertises this afternoon that he will award $1,000,000 at noon on Monday next, May 24, to the highest bidders. The other $1,000,000 for next week will no doubt be awarded, as heretofore, on Thursday. The further purchase of $1,000,000 of U. S. 5-20s for the Sinking Fund of 1869 will be made, as heretofore, on Wednesday, the offers to be for the principal of the Bonds, without reference to Accumulated interest, which will be paid in Gold, to the seller of the Bonds, as a separate transaction. The amount of the weekly sales of Gold has been increased in consequence of the present exceptional high price, of which the Secretary is right in taking advantage, and of the continued accumulation of surplus Gold in the Treasury from the large current Customs. The May Interest payments are now below these receipts, and as there will be no further payments on this account until July, the Secretary can well spare two, if not three millions per week in the way of sales without making any impression upon his large surplus. The enlarged sales will give the New-York Office about $1,000,000 in Currency, in excess of the sum required to pay for $1,000,000 United States 5-20s, which difference will scarcely be felt on the Bank movement at this season of the year.

The sales of Gold in the open market today fell about ¾ ⅌ cent. from the latest sales of Thursday, and 4½ ⅌ cent. from the extreme advance of that day. The market opened 142¾ and ran down to 142¾@142½@142@142⅜@141⅞@140⅞ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold is easy, and full rates of Interest are paid to carry over balances. The foreign Exchanges were not much moved by the fall in Gold. The rates on London are 109¼@109½ for 60 days, and 110@110¼ for short sight; a moderate business done for Saturday's steamers.

Various absurd rumors were circulated in the Afternoon by way of accounting for the sudden heavy drop in Gold, but the real explanation is, that the recent advance was not only too rapid to last, but it broke down two of the heaviest operators in the market on the Bear side, and fairly knocked the courage out of nearly all of the parties hitherto operating in the same direction. The settlements growing out of the failure of Messrs. SCHEPELER & Co. on Monday, and Messrs. JAMES PATRICK & Co. (the house alluded to in our last report) yesterday, are believed to have been nearly or quite completed, which leaves the unclosed Bearish interest in the market comparatively light. The absence of this short element to stimulate transactions in the Room to-day was very sensibly felt, and coupled with the prospect of a double supply of Cash Gold from the Treasury next week, had a depressing effect. An export demand for American Gold Coin, under these circumstances, might, possibly, stay the decline below 140 ⅌ cent.; but as no such demand appears, the pressure of Cash Gold already held by the *Bull* interest in the Room is against the market.

The market for money was at the steady rate of 7 ⅌ cent. to the brokers to-day, and owing to the active movement in Gold and the Railways, there was good employment through most part of the day, but with considerable balances reported over at the close of Bank hours.

The Public Funds were again very strong, and notwithstanding the heavy decline in Gold, the May and November 5-20s of 1862 and 1864, for transmission to Europe, kept up to 120@119⅞ respectively, and the January and July 1867s were steady at 120@120⅛ ⅌ cent. In State Bonds the changes from Thursday were not important.

In the Railway market the Vanderbilt Stocks made a fuller advance on New-York Central to 192⅞, Hudson to 144⅛ and Harlem to 133⅛ ⅌ cent. There was much excitement in Central, and unusual sensitiveness shown by the Stock to the demand which appeared in the Long Room up to 12 o'clock noon. After this hour the rise appeared to pause, and 190¼ ⅌ cent. was at one time made, but followed by a reaction to 189 ⅌ cent. again. The legislation in regard to the Scrip Dividend of last Winter on the Central, and in favor of the consolidation of the Central and Hudson, and also the Harlem Depot bill, is deemed all that Mr. VANDERBILT and his friends could desire to carry out the ultimate plans of that gentleman, which are understood to point to a consolidated capital of one hundred million of dollars for the Central and Hudson, to pay at least 8 ⅌ cent. per annum net to the stockholders. The Harlem will be maintained as an independent property, of immense prospective value, proportioned to its present small capital, including City Real Estate worth far more than all the mortgages upon the Road. The market sales of New-York Central at present include the 50 ⅌ cent. scrip and the 4 ⅌ cent. ($2 50 ⅌ share) declared thereon last Winter. After a brief necessary delay in preparing the books of transfer and for dividends at the Union Trust Company, the $2 50 ⅌ share overdue Dividend will be paid in Cash, the Scrip itself capitalized, and 100 shares substituted for each 100 shares of the old stock.

The Western Roads were fairly active, and some of them participated in the buoyancy of prices displayed by the New-York Roads. A large business was done in nearly all of them. The St. Louis and Ohio and Mississippi were rather weaker than on Thursday.

On the Miscellaneous list there was a sudden and serious break in Pacific Mail, said to be the result of a fresh *Bearish* move against the stock, on account of the successful opening of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, which it is supposed must soon deprive the Steamship Company of most of their first and second-class passengers; but against this calculation is said to be a most profitable freight and other business through the quarter ending May 1, upon which 5 ⅌ cent. has been declared payable June 1.

After the late Bonds the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold, after selling down to 140⅞, recovered to 141⅞ ⅌ cent. The Funds were a fraction less firm. The Railways were partially weak:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	110	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¼	120
United States 5-20s of 1867	120	119⅞
American Gold Coin	149⅞	141⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅞	65⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	97⅞	97⅞
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, new	54⅞	54⅞
New-York Central	188⅞	191¼
Reading Railway	96⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	137¼	136⅞
Northwest Common	91⅞	91⅞
Northwest Preferred	104⅞	104¼
Michigan Southern	100¼	100⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	183⅞	184
Cleveland and Pittsburg	94⅞	95⅞
Pacific Mail Company	94	91⅞
St. Paul Preferred	87	86⅞
St. Paul Common	77⅞	77
Toledo and Wabash	77	76¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30⅞
Mariposa Preferred	49¼	49
Lake Shore	104⅞	104¼
Hudson River	139	141⅞
Louisiana Levee 6s	69⅞	69⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg. 1881	122⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	122	5-20 coup., 1868	120
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅞	10-40 reg.	109⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅞	10-40 coup.	109⅞
5-20 coup., p. o. o.	119⅞	6⅞ Currency	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	65⅞	Connecticut 6s	101⅞
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	65⅞	Rhode Island 6s	100
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	57⅞	Alabama 5s	100
N. Carolina 6s, new bonds	40⅞	Louisiana 6s	70
Georgia 6s	91	N. Y. Coupon E. Loan	110⅞
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '72	100
North Carolina 6s	40⅞	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '72	103⅞
North Carolina 6s, new	40⅞	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '73	103⅞
Missouri 6s	89⅞	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '74	103⅞
Mo., H. & St. Jo. 1s	91⅞	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '75	103⅞
Louisiana 6s, ext.	69⅞	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '76	103⅞
Louisiana 6s, new bds.	67⅞	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '77	103⅞
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '78	103⅞
		N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal '79	103⅞

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	190	Bank of North America	131
Manhattan	145	Hanover	112
Merchants'	137	Metropolitan	142
Mechanics'	180	Manufacturers	125
America	140	Shoe and Leather	125
Phenix	110	St. Nicholas	112
Leather Manufacturers	117⅞	Marine	115
State of New-York	116	Commonwealth	118
Commerce	126	Park	169
Ocean	107	Mechanics' and Merch's	100
Commercial Exchange	113	Gallatin National	112
Chatham	105	Fourth National	105⅞
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	113

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1887	97	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	96⅞	Clevel. & Tol. S. Fund	90⅞
N. Y. & Harlem 7s, 1873	102	Chic. & Tol. 1st M.	90⅞
Erie 1st 7s, int. guar.	90⅞	Chic. & Tol. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st 7s, int. 1883	97⅞	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105
E. N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	60	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
E. R. Ds. 1st M. '80-'82	90	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	90
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103⅞	Clevel. & P. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M.	93⅞	Clevel. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. C. 1 ⅌ ct. '69-'72	100	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 7 ⅌ ct. '82-'98	105	Chi. & Alton int. bds.	91
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con.	82
M. S. & N. I. B. F. 7 ⅌ c.	93⅞	Peninsula R. R. bds.	72
Pac. R. 7s guar. Ut. M.	104⅞	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7s	104⅞
Ill. C. 7 ⅌ ct. 1st M. '76	107	Mil. & St. P. L. G. 7s	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	60	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	34	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Alton & T. H. Int. M.	70	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. G.	91
Hud. R. 2d M. 6s, 1885	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. Sub. 6s	91	C. & Gt. Eastern 1st M.	38
Han. & St. J. L. G.	100	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	80⅞
Lake S. & Mich. S. Conv.	117	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	36⅞
Det., L. & W. 1st M.	81	Ind. & Cin. 1st M.	75
Det., L. & W. 2d M.	65	Am. Dk. & Imp. 1st bds	95⅞
Det., L. & W. 3d M.	62	Det. Munr. & Tol. bds	87
Tol. & W. 2d M.	62	Western Union bonds	97
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	85	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	80
Gt. West'n M. M. '82	79⅞	Iron Mount'n RR.	85
Gal. & Chi. extended	87	N. Jersey Cent. n. b.	62⅞
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	82	Lake Shore Div. bds.	89⅞
Gal. R. I. & F.	82		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,235,442; total payments, $2,156,783; balance, $85,275,926. The receipts include, for Customs, $219,000; for Gold Notes, $76,000.

The Stock Exchange is under no obligation to Governor HOFFMAN for signing the Bill for perpetuating the Gould-Fisk administration of the Erie Road whose Stock is not recognized on the Exchange in consequence of the unauthorized issues of Common Shares last year; the astounding magnitude and limit of which have never been officially acknowledged, and the registration of which, with some responsible Trust Company, has thus far been declined or studiously neglected. While the Brokers of the Exchange are not disposed, from their respect for the Governor, to regard his approval of this Bill as his personal indorsement of all the wrong doings of GOULD and FISK, Jr., through the past year, they feel that he has given an official license to the repetition of these abuses for five years to come, if by any chance these men should find the way of escape from the utter state of discredit to which they have already brought the Road and its Stock, both at home and abroad. Come what may, however, the Stock Exchange Boards, (now consolidated,) have done their duty in warning the public against the security and validity of the Common Stock of the Erie Road. They can do no more than to continue to refuse its recognition on the New-York Exchange, so long as it remains in its present reckless and irresponsible control.

The Paris papers of May 7 publish the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	April 30.	May 7.
	Francs.	Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,760	22,105,760
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,341,402,500	1,338,895,500
Bank notes to order	85,188,271	85,081,974
Treasury account	116,042,734	116,170,581
Current accounts	280,379,368	278,645,668
Current branch banks	43,702,811	43,627,710
Bills discounted	142,997	139,198
Discounts	6,042,426	6,105,198
Advances	19,248,000	19,250,000
Sundries	3,018,344	12,436,147
Total	2,082,189,782	2,082,689,802
Cash in hand	1,126,689,802	1,126,689,849
Commercial bills overdue	788,488	881,112
Commercial, not overdue	262,280,659	270,002,668
Commercial, branch banks	224,701,018	224,715,027
Advances on bullion	18,248,000	18,247,000
Branch banks	3,222,000	3,227,000
French public securities	12,923,000	12,926,000
Branch banks	6,670,000	6,670,000
On railway shares, &c.	20,830,000	20,795,000
By the branch banks	27,720,000	28,220,000
On Credit Foncier	905,000	905,000
Branches	2,000,000	2,000,000
To the State	80,000,000	80,000,000
Government securities	12,000,000	12,000,000
Government disposable	20,027,197	20,027,197
Rentes transferable	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,042,207	9,042,000
Expenses of management	1,046,000	1,047,000
Sundries	8,001,807	11,128,000
Total	2,082,189,782	2,082,689,802

The week's dry goods imports have been to the value of $1,612,397. Amount marketed, $1,552,920.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,822,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN THEIR BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.

Parties who are occupying, or who may occupy, safes in the BURGLAR-PROOF vault of this Bank, are informed that two capacious safes, 6x3 feet, are set aside for the gratuitous storage of silver ware and other valuables while the owners are absent from the City.

To those desirous of obtaining the greatest security for their valuable papers, we would state that there are still a few safes to be rented in the safe deposit vault of this Bank.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri.

We are now closing out the balance of this desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, currency.

These Bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 20 Wall-st. Have for sale the Bonds of the Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and 1st July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 21, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	17	Crude Turp., bbls.	
Cotton, bales	1,000	Crude, bbls.	
Eggs, pkgs.	2,284	Tar, bbls.	616
Flour, bbls.	12,826	Spir'ts Turp'tine, bbls.	450
Flour, bags		Petroleum, ref., bbls.	3,700
Cornmeal, bbls.	407	Petroleum, crude, bbls.	100
Cornmeal, bags		Cut Meats, pkgs.	407
Wheat, bushels	22,817	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	15,727	Beef, pkgs.	
Rye, bushels	200	Cheese, pkgs.	4,718
Malt, bushels		Cheese, bxs.	5,669
Barley, bushels	1,150	Lard Oil, pkgs.	310
Oats, bushels	70,171	Tallow, pkgs.	231
Peas, bushels	7,000	Stearine, pkgs.	
Beans, bushels	361	Stearin, pkgs.	
Grass seed, bushels		Starch, pkgs.	
Flaxseed, bushels		Tobacco, hhds.	
Dried Fruit, pkgs.		Tobacco, bxs.	814
Hops, lbs.		Whisky, bbls.	600
Hides, bundles		Wool, bales	22
Hemp, bales		Coffee, pkgs.	1,000
Hops, bales	320	Peanuts, bags	170
Leather, sides	3,310	Rosewood, logs	2
Rosin, bbls.	2,000	Copper, bbls.	42

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Fire-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Parsyana, for London—15 bales skins, 49 bales furs, 3 bales jaum, 650 bales hops, 23 cases sewing machines, 1,000 bbls. rosin, 100 bbls. tallow, 10,000 feet lumber.

By the steamer Russia, for Hamburg—21 logs Walnut, 172,422 lbs. dyewood, 79 cases machinery, 12,000 lbs. tallow, 10,000 lbs. lard, 60 lbs. beeswax, 100 bbls. pork, 100 bbls. beef, 50 bbls. lard, 50 bbls. tallow.

By the ship *A. A. Stanley*, for Havre—[illegible] bales Cotton, 51 bags Sea Island Cotton, 6,120 bags Coffee, 324 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 1,000 bbls. Tallow, 125 bbls. Pork, 15 bbls. Beef, 15 bbls. Butter, 37 bales Roots, 12,000 Staves, 20 packages Brandy, 12 packages Wine, 8 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 20 packages Hair, 1 package Furs.

ASHES—Continue in request at $7 70@$8 for Pots, and $10@$10 25 for Pearls. ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been less movement in this line, but no change of moment has been noted in prices. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots (B 10) $27 50@$34 75; Boys', $17@$21; Youths', $1 30@$1 80; Men's Calf Pegged, $2 50@$3 60; Men's Calf Sewed, $3@$4 25; Men's Calf Pegged, Extra, $4@$4 50; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $2@$2 70; Men's Split Brogans, $2@$2 25; Boys' Kip and Calf Brogans, $1 75@$2 50; Youths' do., $1@$1 50; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Boys' C. & I. Balmorals, $1 25@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, $1@$1 25; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$1 50; Misses' Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 25@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Goat Balmorals, $1@$1 25; Misses' Patent, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1@$1 25; Children's Sewed, $0@$1 25; Children's Pegged, $0@$1 05; Ladies' City Made, $1@$1 50; Misses' do., $1@$1 25; Children's do., $0@$1 10; Misses' Extra-made, $0@$1 75; Children's Extra-made, $0@$1 10; Fancy Children's R. H. and Heel Shoes, $0@$1 40 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in quite moderate demand, including Common Hard, at $7@$12; Croton at $18@$21, and Philadelphia Front at $18@$40 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and nominal, including Adamantine at 20c. ⅌ lb. for Light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c. @45c., and Patent Sperm at 50c. @ 52c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in request, including Rosendale at $1 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—The market for Rio is very quiet. Holders are not willing to make sufficient concessions to induce business, or to do more than a very trifling amount of business. We quote Rio, in gold, at 17½@18c. ⅌ lb. for Prime, and 18@18½c. for Fine. Sales of Java, 22c. @25c.; Maracaibo, 19½c. @21c.; Laguayra, 18½c. @19½c.; Rio, 9c. @16c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c. @19½c.; Eastern Ceylon, 17½c. @18c.; Jamaica, 20c. @22c.; Mocha, (in bags,) 22c. @26c.; Old Java, 26c. @28c.; Manila, 14c. @18c.; Mexican, 15c. @18½c.; Curacoa, 16c. @17c.; Laguayra, 17½c. @18c.; Santo, 17½c. @18c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been very little doing to-day, but prices remain about steady. The offerings are light. The sales have been 1,100 bales, including 50 bales Uplands, of which 300 bales were for export. Of the above, 600 were sold last evening. Messrs. CORNWALL & Esmond are quoting as follows, in their Circular for the current week, the:

Choicest Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23	23½	23½	
Good Ordinary	25	25½	25½	25½
Low Middling	27½	28	28½	28½
Middling	28½	29	29½	29½

Receipts at the Ports this Week.

Receipts last week	4,000
Receipts preceding week	7,154
Receipts this month	6,810
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	2,265,068
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,396,176
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	2,017,422
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	1,372,310
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1865	691,510
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1864	931
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	1,888,450
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,287,603
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	2,011,159
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	1,365,000
Stock at all ports last week	67,000

Receipts at Ports of all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,161,000
Receipts same time last year	2,189,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports during Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,522
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	4,888,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,594,000
Exports same time last year	1,581,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,000,000
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,888,707
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	248,000
Estimated stock same time last year	170,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,000
Received week ending May 21, 1869	38,000
Received week ending May 21, 1867	38,000
Crop of 1867-8	1,020,000
Crop of 1866-7	1,051,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market to-with-out decided change with a moderate business doing. Sales (inclusive of 10,000 bbls. at $5 for superfine and Western) 16,000 bbls. for common to choice Extra State; $5@$5 60 for do. Extra Western; $5 20@$5 for good to choice White Wheat Extra; $5@$5 60 for common to fair Extra St. Louis, and $5@$5 75 for good to choice do., closing quiet. Included in the sales are 12,000 bbls. Extra State for export at $5 25@$5 60. Rye Flour is dull. Sales 200 bbls. at $4 25@$4 50 for common to fair Extra, and $4@$4 25 for good to choice do. California Flour is dull. Sales 200 bbls. at $4 ⅌ sack. Rye Flour is dull. Sales 200 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75. Corn Meal is dull and prices lower. Wheat is quiet and steady, with a lively export demand, chiefly for parcels to arrive. Sales 40,000 bushels at $1 41 for No. 2 Spring, delivered; $1 42 for Amber Canada, in bond, and $1 45@$1 48 for White Canada, in store. Rye is dull and declining. Sales are at $1 02@$1 05 ⅌ bushel. Barley is lower. Oats are dull and lower. Corn is 1@2c. ⅌ bushel lower, and closing heavy. Sales 20,000 bushels at $1 01 for Western Mixed, in store, and $1 05@$1 06 for White and Yellow Western, in store, and 90@92c. for Old and New Porto Rico at 40c. @60c.; Cuba at 50@60c.; New Orleans at 70c. @80c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail this:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	50c. @55c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c. @40c.	40c. @45c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	40c. @42c.	42c. @45c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	52c. @55c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	50c. @55c.	50c. @55c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	40c. @45c.	40c. @45c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LUCRINE, (Italian.) Leading characters by Miss Sisson, Miss Testa and Mr. Hobbiesen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
25th-st., and 4th-av.
BARBE-BLEUE. Principal characters by Mlle. Teresa and Mons. Aujac.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.—THE HERMIT'S BELL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Beautiful, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. Lacy and Mlle. Leontine.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.—WILD OATS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Gordon.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. E. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
PYGMALION. Principal characters by the London Burlesque Combination.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque,) and a large collection of Curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD and THE WATCH DOG.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Dan. Bryant, Seymour, Eugene, Unsworth and Hughes.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
UNBLEACHED BLONDES. (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 59th and 60th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 23d and 24th sts.
GRAND CONCERT. Open day and evening.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
ORGAN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, including Sunday Edition	14
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	
Five copies	
Ten copies	14

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and whatever notice of them can be procured and the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 4½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The prominent feature in the news from France is quite remarkable, when viewed in connection with the election troubles. The Bank of France is daily in receipt of immense quantities of specie; and yesterday the amount on hand exceeded the amount of the previous week by 18,000,000 of francs.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON had arranged to take his departure from England to-day. He embarks from Southampton on the steamship *Ohio*, which sails for the port of Baltimore.

Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE, so well known as a commentator on the plays of SHAKESPEARE, died on the 20th inst.

In the Spanish Cortes, the form of the future Government, whether Republican or Monarchical, is still under discussion. The debate on this point has dragged to a length of extraordinary tedium.

A new Mayor of Cork has been elected in place of the famous O'SULLIVAN. The latter was assailed by the mob and threatened with personal violence for supporting the election of Mr. HEGARTY, who proved his successor.

The Cortes of Spain have passed the amendment to the Constitution declaring that "the form of government of the Spanish nation is the Monarchy."

Probable changes in the French Cabinet are announced, and the removal of all the present Ministers excepting FORCADE, DURUY and GRESSIER.

GENERAL.

Mrs. NANCY B. MADAN, tried at Dedham, Mass., for killing her son-in-law, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Royal Canadian Bank, of Toronto, suspended payments yesterday.

The Commercial Convention at Memphis was again in session yesterday. The Committee on Direct Trade recommended the establishment of a bureau of mining and manufactures in the Interior Department of the Government. The Committee on the Mississippi River strongly urged the Government to extend aid for improving the navigation of this important highway of commerce, and protested against the construction of any more bridges across the river. Various improvements in the National Banking laws were suggested.

The President has issued his proclamation in regard to the Eight-hour law. No reduction is in future to be made in the wages paid by the Government to laborers, workmen and mechanics, on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

At the burning of a barn attached to the Holyoke Female Seminary, in Massachusetts, the young ladies turned out and rendered very efficient help in extinguishing the conflagration.

A resolution has been introduced in the Canadian Parliament providing that whenever any Indian shall be convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment, the legal costs of prosecution may be defrayed out of any annuity coming to such Indian or to his band or tribe.

The books sent to Cincinnati by the man SHAW, who was arrested some months ago, charged with having illegally and fraudulently imported a large quantity of books from Canada to several Western cities, have been declared unlawfully introduced, and the sale of them by order of the United States District Court will stand good, and the proceeds, $10,000, go to the Government. SHAW has not yet been tried.

A woman was before a Police Justice in Buffalo on Thursday, charged with malicious mischief, in removing flowers from the grave of her own husband, contrary to the wishes of his relatives. Her arrest was caused by these relatives; and the Judge, after hearing the evidence on both sides, discharged the defendant, and admonished all parties.

The Treasury Department has ordered Inspectors of Customs to desist from accompanying trains over the Great Western Railway from Suspension Bridge along the Canada border to Detroit, for the inspection of hand baggage of passengers; and has requested local Customs officers to attach certain stamps to such baggage prior to the departure of any train from the United States. If at the point of arrival of such train it shall appear that a passenger has traveled continuously through on the designated train, and there is no adoption of fraud intended, the Customs officer will pass his baggage without further inspection; otherwise it shall undergo the same inspection as if it belonged to a person coming from a foreign territory.

Governor BAKER, of Indiana, has ordered a suit to be instituted against W. H. TALBOT, former President of the sinking fund, on his bond, for money lost through the failure of the firm of H. J. LYONS & Co., of New-York. A portion of the school fund was deposited with this firm, and lost, it is charged, in gold speculation.

In the Criminal Court at Baltimore yesterday, JAMES B. RILEY, on trial for the murder of DANIEL HARRINGTON on the 26th of February last, was adjudged not guilty, and was discharged from custody.

Two young fellows belonging to highly respectable families in the town of Newnan, not far distant from Atlanta, Ga., got into a quarrel on Sunday last, just after leaving the village church, about a division the one made against the other at umpire in a game of base ball the day before, and it did not end until one had shot and killed the other. The murderer is the son of Hon. W. P. WEBBS, a gentleman well known in Georgia, having been at one time in the Assembly, and candidate for Congress in opposition to General GARTRELL, before the war.

A dispatch from the general ticket agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, received at St. Louis, states that they will not pro rate with or accept coupons from any other railroad company. Tickets will be ten cents per mile in gold, which makes the passage from St. Louis to Sacramento $200 20.

Chief Justice CHASE arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Thursday night and presided yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. He made a brief speech to the members of the Bar, indicating that he will remain in the city about two weeks.

The Democrats of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, under the management of the notorious BARLEY, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," appeared in large force at the enrolling office of the Republicans of the Second Assembly District, at No. 476 Pearl-street, on Thursday and Friday evenings. Their object was to prevent the registering of Republican voters in that district, in which they succeeded.

At a special meeting of the members of the Church of the Unity, of Boston, held on Thursday night, the resignation of the pastor, Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, was accepted. Mr. HEPWORTH has not yet formally accepted the call from Dr. OSGOOD's Church, in this City.

By the completion of a duplicate telegraph line between London and Valencia, which has just been effected, instantaneous communication between New-York and London is possible, and will probably be the rule henceforth.

About 6 o'clock last evening, when the ferry-boat *Jay Gould* was about to enter her slip at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, she was run into by the steamboat *Palisade*. The collision carried away a portion of the gentlemen's cabin, but there was fortunately no serious casualty, one boy being slightly injured.

Yesterday afternoon the dead body of a man was discovered floating in the Sound, at Elizabeth, by Mr. ALEX. DIXON. Coroner BRAUN was notified and an inquest was held. Deceased was about 45 years of age, and had "H. Keenan" picked with India ink on his right arm, which is supposed to have been his name. He was identified as a man who was lost overboard from a Philadelphia propeller about ten days ago. The body has been removed by the friends of deceased.

Governor Hoffman and the Erie Ring.

Governor HOFFMAN has approved all the bills relating to the Vanderbilt roads, and also the bill perpetuating the Gould-Fisk rule in the Erie Road for five years. The former, as the Governor very properly explains, were unobjectionable in themselves; they were unopposed in either House of the Legislature, except, perhaps, by GOULD himself, who determined to have his own bill or "smash" the others. Mr. VANDERBILT asked nothing for himself, and his friends asked nothing which they believed would not promote the public interest. He wanted, it is true, more enlarged station accommodations for his Harlem Road in Fourth-avenue, and for these he was ready to pay a liberal remuneration to the City and to the surrounding property-holders. His shareholders in the Central and Hudson desired to have these roads consolidated, and also a closer connection with the Lake Shore Roads to the West. He concurred with them in the opinion that the measure would prove one of economy to the roads, while it would enable his administration to increase the comfort of the traveling public, and to cheapen both the local and through freights to the trading interests of the State and of the Great West.

These reforms have been granted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. But Mr. VANDERBILT did not ask to have the Hudson and Central included in the bill to perpetuate the Erie and his own Boards of Directors. It was a piece of impertinence on the part of GOULD to insert the names of his great and successful corporations to give the appearance of respectability to this attempt to continue the Erie Road in the hands of its wreckers. He is opposed to all such interference with the right of railway stockholders to control, and if they think it best, to change or transfer such control of their own property every year; and he has no intention to avail of the act so inconsiderately passed and unfortunately approved at the instance of the bad men who have seized upon the property, only to prey upon it, of the Erie stockholders.

But the Governor, shielding his action behind a similar measure recently passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature—it may be to keep GOULD and FISK and LAMB from clutching some of the great and prosperous roads of that State by the same means of purchased proxies that two years ago enabled them to get possession and soon after complete control of the Erie—has approved the bill. Perhaps, in a party sense, he could not do otherwise and keep terms with TWEED and SWEENY, who were made ornamental directors of the Erie by GOULD and FISK last Summer. In this we have only to say that he has done more damage to his own reputation than immediate wrong to the Erie bond and stockholders. They are now, as they have been for two years, helpless, so far as the annual meetings of the Company are concerned. In any event, whether the bill is made law or not. They must remain so as long as all redress through the Courts is denied, or when granted, defied by flight to another State, or otherwise. These three men, as the testimony in the Belmont case shows, *fabricated a single certificate of two hundred thousand new shares* last October to vote upon, if their re-election should be seriously opposed; and they would commit the same outrage next October if necessary. The act now approved by the Governor will save them the trouble, and enable them to postpone the fabrication and utterance of another 200,000 new shares until later in the season, when, as after the last election, they can cut the new stock up into one hundred shares certificates for the New-York and ten shares certificates for the London market, provided either market can again be found, which is doubtful.

The wrong done to his own reputation by the Governor is the more grievous, as we believe he will soon realize, because it can have no corresponding compensation, either immediate or prospective, to his party or to his own political prospects. The Democracy may find this Erie ring an old man of the mountain before they are a twelvemonth older. The rascality that now surrounds the Erie, to the threatened ruin of all the interests directly concerned, and to the utter disgust and scandal of an honest community, will assuredly be crushed out, and possibly at an earlier day than their wicked authors now dream of.

"England Will Never Fight."

It is often said that the contemptuous and boastful tone which every nation adopts towards its neighbors and rivals, means nothing. And it cannot be said too often, that a vast gap lies between such talk and action. Yet after all this, there is no doubt that the popular boasts of a country have a considerable influence on its public measures. When the English sailor of the past century believed that he was quite equal to any two "Johnny Crapauds," or the Frenchman of to-day thinks that no foreigner can possibly stand against the bayonet charge of the Zouaves, or when the Southerner, before the civil war, was thoroughly convinced that one Southerner was about equivalent in fight to three Yankees—all these boasts or delusions did undoubtedly affect public policies. The cry before our civil war, that "the South would never fight," had a profound and most disastrous effect, especially in leaving us unprepared when the struggle came; and a similar cry at the South, that "the North was a people of cowards and traders," without doubt induced the leaders to push matters to the extreme, the conservative classes not believing that real war would come.

Of course it is natural and best that each nation should consider itself invincible and as fully able "to whip the world;" but these boasts over other countries should be sparingly indulged in, and must not be allowed to affect governmental relations. A most mischievous cry, reechoed in this country among the demagogues for a number of years, and now quite believed by large numbers of persons, is that "England will never fight." Whatever we may do to her, or however abuse her, she is too much absorbed in trading and has too many "dangerous classes" at home, ever to fight. Under the ancient *régime* here of Southern Democrats, the policy always was to drive England to the wall, and to come as near insult and menace as was possible. Even in the civil war, her abstinence from any offensive movement was attributed more to her greed for gain and a kind of mercantile timidity, than to her sense of justice. Her foreign policy in Europe for some years has been of the most peaceful, not to say timid nature; her people have seemed to many here and on the Continent to have somewhat lost the manly and warlike vigor they once had. A large majority in this country devoutly believe now that nothing could force Great Britain to blows. Look at her commerce, they say—open to privateers on every sea; her manufactures—destroyed through a want of customers by a war; her agriculture—insufficient to feed herself; her dangerous classes boiling with socialistic and revolutionary elements; her Fenians—ready to revolt and separate Ireland from England; and Canada, open to invasion;—all this will always bind her over to keep the peace. "She dares not fight!" Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS in proposing to the American Government to revolutionize Cuba, says that if England dares to interfere, we "will land an army in Dublin, and cover the sea with *Alabamas!*" Even Mr. SUMNER must have felt something of this contempt for England, when he ventured to propose that she should make an humble apology for the Declaration of Belligerency, and pay a bill of costs, which may be reckoned anywhere from $500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000.

Now nothing could be a greater mistake than such a sentiment about England. She is indeed the great trading nation of the world, and the one that has most to lose by war. She has the caution of an old veteran who knows what hard blows mean. But pluck is a tradition with every Englishman personally, and a national quality. Much as England loves money and commerce and peace, she would see every trading packet burned, her manufactures swept into the sea, and her rich fields made as Georgia was behind SHERMAN, rather than submit to a national indignity or give up what she considers her just right. There is no doubt of this to any one who knows the English people.

She has the same old fire which has blazed out on so many battle-fields, and which burned so recently in the veins of her offspring—who sacrificed the lives and wealth of a whole generation rather than suffer a wrong to triumph and the nation be overthrown. Not a ghost of a party would be found on the side of peace in Great Britain if the nation once believed itself insulted and about to be forced to bear indignity.

The Liberals and Peace men would then be on the side of war. The "dangerous classes", would vanish, as did our New-York rowdies during our struggle; the Fenians would be of no more account than are our disaffected Indians now; debt and expense would be forgotten, and the stored wealth and capital of centuries would be poured out for the work of destruction. Nor would the old motherland be a contemptible antagonist. Thirty millions of compact people burning for war form an enormous power. The British navy is a tremendous implement; and the experiment of landing troops on the coast of Ireland, with a fleet of a thousand hostile vessels watching the ocean, we can imagine would be somewhat hazardous. Modern warfare is a contest of purses, and in such a struggle the little island would stand equal, at least, with any competitor.

The truth is that England is not essentially different from America in a readiness to take offence, and in sensitiveness to insult, and she will fight quite as readily, and with as much persistence, as her warlike offspring.

Goldwin Smith Again.

The Hartford *Post* visits Professor GOLDWIN SMITH with vehement censure for venturing to find fault with Senator SUMNER's speech. It says his speech was "unbecoming a college professor," and was "perhaps a violation of the courtesy extended to him in the invitation to occupy a chair in an American university." We were not aware that Mr. SMITH was invited as a matter of courtesy. We supposed he came because we wanted the benefit of his ability and learning, and that he was invited because we believed him able to instruct our students. It seems that we prize his instructions only when they agree with our prejudices. We asked him to come because we supposed he shared them, and would help confirm us in them. When he tries to correct them, he is guilty of rudeness and discourtesy. But the *Post*, which we suspect is slightly ironical in its comments, consoles itself by the reflection that so long as we can see England "writhing and struggling under the speech of a single Senator, we can grow fat on our own sense of importance, and leave Mr. SMITH to grow poor on his speeches against war."

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Return.

When a man enters prominent public life it is with the unpleasant risk of being praised or abused (or both at once) far beyond his deserts. As there is in literature from the sublime to the ridiculous but a single step, so in politics and public life the distance between popular eulogy and popular execration is very short. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is fortunate, probably, in having a cheery temperament, sustained, it should seem, in misfortune, by a somewhat curious compound of self-complacency and sober common sense. His equanimity does not appear to have been seriously disturbed at any time by the shower of unmixed vituperation which for several months has descended from his countrymen upon his devoted head. He has let it come rather, as it should seem, like a philosopher, and has taken it as one ought to take the vicissitudes of a political career. He has not lost confidence either in himself or his mission; has not taken back his expressed opinions, or any of them, and he is consequently prepared to enjoy to the utmost that large "package" of good wishes from Englishmen in parting, which *Punch* so neatly bespoke for him.

The truth is that the Ex-Minister is probably conscious that, while he is not the saint and hero which he has escaped being pronounced, so also he is not the "traitor" and gibbering idiot which some teachers of the public would represent him. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has made a great many mistakes—more than ordinarily fall to the lot of an ambassador, during so short a service. His main mistake, however, as we need hardly say, was in not thoroughly representing, in his words and his acts, perhaps in not quite understanding, the sentiments of his own people. In what respects, and how far he made us seem better or wiser than we are, and how far and in what respects he made us seem worse or more foolish than we are, is too old a matter of discussion to require consideration now—and possibly we ourselves are not the most fitting judges of our own national perfections. But a mistake he certainly made, and "we, the people," have not minced words in letting the world as well as him, know it. Nevertheless, Mr. JOHNSON is a mortal, and, being such, it stands to reason that his character and career have not been wholly as disgraceful to him and us as some wise critics pretend.

That he has, for example, created a very wide-spread impression in England of courtesy, candor and urbanity, and of a disposition on the part of the official representative of America at the Court of St. James, to discuss international questions with dignity and fairness, and without the least reserve or trickery, is not to be questioned. That a part of the English people, at least, consider that "with all his courteous speeches, he is as *keen a diplomatist* as any country could desire," we are told on the authority of the London *Times*, which adds that

"The upshot of his courtesy and diplomacy was that the Americans obtained a treaty which a good many English people thought to involve excessive concessions on our part. We consented to refer very important matters to arbitration, and the wording of the treaty was such that it was difficult to say how far these matters extended. Indeed, it may have proved that, on a rigid construction of the agreement, we had yielded a good deal more than the negotiators on our part had intended."

But, letting this point go, (for, of course, our people think nothing of the sort,) an incontestable truth remains, namely, that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON succeeded in doing what no other American has done, and that is, in putting the American view of the *Alabama* claims before the British people as a whole, in a most adroit, persuasive and effective way.

We may object to his hand-in-glove interviews with LAIRD and ROEBUCK; but we cannot dispute that he succeeded in appealing to large audiences of Englishmen, from one end of England to the other, to pay the *Alabama damages*. Nor were these audiences few, but very many—literally scores; not confined to one class, but embracing all classes; not in one locality, but in all localities, and from the London club-men to the cutlers, the straw-plaiters, the "workingmen" all over England. We had put the argument already in State papers, but it was crystallized there, and somewhat like a specimen in a cabinet. REVERDY JOHNSON carried it about for inspection and examination from Glasgow to Southampton; and he enforced his argument with a certain power which personal oratory alone can give, especially if hostility has been disarmed by generous praise of national traits and national history.

We do not mean to dispute any of the adverse points of criticism raised against Mr. JOHNSON in his own country—if it were possible, it would be idle to do so. What we mean to say is, that it is true in his case, as in every other statesman's of high personal character,—we do not find uniform fault with no compensating merit. That he aroused a favorable *popular* sentiment, whatever his failure with the British Government, is evident from many proposed concessions in the British public Press, far outrunning the actual policy of the Government. If this work prove of advantage to us in future, to so much counterbalancing credit the retiring Minister will be entitled. As for the censure yet to be visited on him for shortcomings, we may leave it to be duly poured out, confident that it will not be administered in scant measure—for it is not a national fault with us to "bow to the setting" rather than the "rising sun."

The New Appropriation to Sectarian Schools Again.

We have already commented on the very dangerous encroachment made by the recent Legislature on our public school system, by turning away a very large sum of public moneys to the support of sectarian or private schools. It is the first grand effort of the Democratic Party of New-York to weaken the public schools. The American boast has been hitherto that schools in this country were secular and not religious, and that priests of no sect could train their pupils in their own dogmas, at the public expense. To the objections so often made by Englishmen to this system that we excluded the greatest of all subjects, Religion, from our public education, Americans have always replied triumphantly by pointing to the remarkable earnestness and devotion with which this grand theme was pressed and taught by every sect and church for itself, and have urged that a religious faith is best of all supported by leaving it entirely to individual action. We have claimed that the true mode to corrupt a religion was to unite it with the State.

This is the drift of all modern scientific thought—to secularize national education, with the conviction that the faith will be purer which depends entirely on voluntary support.

In no country has so much been sacrificed or is so much habitually given for the maintenance of religion as in this; in no country are religious truths more thoroughly or carefully taught; in none does the Christian Church, in all its forms, stand so securely based, though till now not a penny of public moneys has gone for its support. Education has been secular, but not irreligious, for the mind, opened by mental training and the study of nature, is more receptive of religious truth. The teachers are very frequently men and women of faith; and the ceremonies of the public schools recognize, though in the most simple form, the great foundation truths of religion. Everything under this reasonable system was working very healthfully and soundly. The preachers and religious teachers, the sectarians and bigots, had their own fields in their own bodies and churches. The teachers of the mind and morals had their field in the free schools, and laid the foundation for all our grand superstructure of liberty and order, while never interfering with the proper function of the Church. The free schools did, however—and here was the rub—interfere with priestcraft. They opened the intellect, so that the child when educated was less likely to obey without reflection the behests of the priest, whether he was Romanist or Protestant. The minds of our youth, brought up in our public schools, were accustomed somewhat to independent judgment, or, at all events, they caught unconsciously something of the American spirit, which rebels against priestcraft.

Without doubt, one large body of priesthood in this country has seen this, and have been steadily laboring to remedy what they consider a defect in our system. For many years these men have been hostile to our free schools. But for a long time they had comparatively little political power, and could not seriously affect the question, where legislation was concerned. But lately, especially in our large cities, these priests have been gaining a great political influence. They control large numbers of voters, and all the local politicians find they must court them. The politicians as a class, whether Democratic or Republican, have no interest in one Church more than another. But they must retain their voters, and they can do that often by means of the priests. Accordingly, wherever these latter work vigorously to carry any measure, they soon begin to show their strength on the political field. The Irish Democratic Party—which is mostly under the control of their religious teachers—holds now the balance of power in this City, and in a few years will almost govern the Legislature. This party, against the wishes of nine-tenths of the more intelligent citizens, have at length succeeded in breaking in on the hitherto sacred precincts of the free-school system. The provision of the TAX LEVY, passed just at the end of the session of the Legislature, is even worse than we anticipated from the telegraphic report. The moneys to be used for "the private schools" are not even from the Excise Fund, but are to be "from moneys equal to twenty per cent. of the Excise Fund." In other words our ordinary tax-payers are assessed from $220,000 to $200,000 additional taxes for the support of what will be mainly Roman Catholic Church schools. The burden would be equally grievous and unjust were they Presbyterian or Episcopal schools. Moreover, it appears from the first meeting of the new Board of Education, that this large sum is not to be distributed by the Board itself, but in some mysterious way it is already put for distribution in the hands of Mr. JARVIS, a Democratic politician, but a man not widely known in this community, and that the Board merely has a supervisory power, but very little control over it.

Apparently, Mr. JARVIS can give a very handsome sum from the pockets of our citizens to every Roman Church school in the City, and no one can prevent him. If those schools were like those of the Children's Aid Society, for the poorest class of street children, who would otherwise be burdens on the public, and missionaries in character, the innovation might be endurable. But it is well known that the poorest of the poor do not attend these schools, and that they are exclusively ecclesiastical. The whole measure is wrong in inception and in its mode of execution. But it is a law, and the public must submit. We only desire to call public attention thus earnestly to it, that future legislation in this direction may be checked, and that the distributor of these moneys may be held to a strict account at the bar of public opinion.

The new Board of Education ought themselves to exercise a close supervision over this very dubious appropriation. If these schools are not thoroughly taught, or are otherwise imperfect, they should attempt to restrain the distribution. And no school should be aided, except according to its genuine work of education.

The Tax Office.

We learn that Comptroller CONNOLLY has tendered the appointment of TAX Commissioner to Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, and that it has been accepted. Mr. SANDS is appointed as a Republican. The Republicans in the Legislature who voted for the bill to change the law, so as to give the appointment of members of this Commission to the City Comptroller, excused themselves for doing so by saying that it was understood that it was to be non-partisan, and that Messrs. GEO. H. ANDREWS and C. M. DEPEW were to be the Republican members. Whether Mr. SANDS will be accepted as a satisfactory substitute for Mr. DEPEW remains to be seen. He has been long and favorably known by his energetic and effective service as Secretary of the Citizens' Association, but he has not been equally conspicuous as a Republican, though we believe he has always acted with that party. We presume his appointment will be acceptable to the business community.

MINOR TOPICS.

Senator SUMNER has a remarkable habit—we suppose we must call it a *habit*—of receiving threatening letters immediately after he delivers "great speeches;" and, of course, he always hands them over promptly to the newspapers for publication. In other days the Southerners used to send him threatening letters; then the rebels used to send them to him; then the Ku-Klux used to send them to him; then the friends of ANDY JOHNSON (during impeachment times) used to send them to him; and now, it seems, he is receiving them from enraged Englishmen. If he was not a man in whom we could always trust, we might suspect that he himself was the getter-up of these letters. Such letters add greatly to the importance of a "great speech," and then they seem never to be dangerous in the slightest degree.

The newspapers from different parts of the State already contain reports of cases tried in the Courts under the new law of evidence, by which accused persons are permitted to testify in their own cases. The law has worked well in all the cases we have thus far seen reported; and in at least one instance it was the means of securing prompt justice that might not otherwise have been arrived at.

We have not yet heard of the arrival in Cuba of those immense bodies of fighting men which, according to the *World* of three weeks ago, were then sailing secretly from this port. They carried stupendous quantities of guns and war-material with them, and ought to have conquered the whole island by this time.

We should suppose that the Old School and New School Presbyterian Assemblies would take some notice of the affectionate invitation which the Pope recently addressed to Protestants to recant their errors, and prepare to receive the decrees of the forthcoming Ecumenical Council. We recommended the subject to the Episcopal Convention lately held in this City; but though they took it up and discussed it, they sent no formal reply to His Holiness. Our recent European news showed that the Lutherans of Germany had called a Conference at Worms to frame a reply to the Pope's invitation; and replies have been sent him by the Patriarch of Constantinople and other Church dignitaries outside of the pale of the Roman faith. If the Presbyterians take the question up, they may find some striking hints toward a response in the writings of JOHN KNOX.

The gallery of paintings which Mr. CONCORAT has given to the City of Washington contains many of the finest works of art in this country; and we have no doubt that the contributions to be made from Mr. BELMONT's collection in this City will be worthy to take their places along with the best of them. Why can we not have a public art gallery in New-York to which such contributions might be made?

Judge BRADY yesterday decided in a case appealed to his Court, that a gas company has no legal right to threaten the removal of a meter or to cut off the gas supply of a house in order to enforce the payment of a claim disputed by the consumer; and that money paid under such a threat could be recovered in the Courts. The decision is an important one. The facts in the case, narrated elsewhere in full, are also interesting as showing a peculiar, and it appears a too general practice on the part of gas companies. The house of the plaintiff in the case had been closed for a time by order of the Board of Health, and during this time the gas was turned off at the meter; but by some mysterious process, known only to gas companies, the monthly bills continued to run up. There is an immense fortune in store for the inventive genius who shall construct a gas meter which will act in the interests of the consumer instead of the company. The gas swindle is one of the most absolute and extensive that housekeepers are compelled to submit to.

If Spain were to derive no other benefit from the debates on the laws of Constitutional Liberalism that have for some time been carried on in the Cortes, the education that the Spanish people have thereby received in the principles of free government would amply justify the highest estimate of their value. The Spanish people have never, in any previous period of their history, enjoyed the benefit of such discussions as their representatives are now carrying on. The debates are perfectly free, and have embraced every variety of topic. Republicanism, in the Cortes, has maintained its ground against monarchy; freedom of religion has boldly stood out against ecclesiastical despotism; Madrid has pitted herself against Rome—CASTELAR against SEGRARGO—the New Spain of 1869 against the Old Spain of 1868. Thus have the seeds of liberty, constitutionalism and progress been scattered all over the peninsula; and whatever be the immediate result of the Revolution, these seeds are sure to bear fruit, in days to come, that will regenerate Spain.

Quickly after the announcement of the reduction of transatlantic cable messages to the price of one dollar a word, we have news of the completion of the line between London and Valencia, which is to be used exclusively for cable business. Dispatches can now be transmitted instantaneously to London, and the Company will doubtless find the advantages from these new facilities in a largely increased use of the cable by the commercial community, as well as by other correspondents.

Both the *Post* and the *Commercial* of yesterday attribute the fall in the gold premium in Wall-street to the report of the resignation of Secretary BOUTWELL. There were doubtless other causes than this; and it was the opponents of the Secretary's policy who were especially active in giving currency to the idea. Mr. BOUTWELL's measures have few upholders among the financial classes of this City.

It seems that General BUTLER's plan of preventing outrages upon Union men in the South is "to hold responsible the immediate section of country in which these murders are committed, and if they do not surrender the murderers to *let the military lay waste a few miles square* where the crime is committed, and when the murderers are caught to try them by Military Commissions, and hang them if convicted." This is according to a Washington dispatch in the *Sun*, and is quite in keeping with the Butlerian idea of the administration of Government.

The "handles" to the names of the women doctors and preachers are painfully clumsy. Thus we have Mrs. Dr. CHARLOTTE LORIER and Miss Dr. ANTOINETTE BLACKWELL. We have Miss Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN and Rev. Dr. Mrs. LULU JOHNSON. If "Miss" Rev. BROWN should get married, she would of course become "Mrs. Rev.;" and if some college should make her a Doctor of Divinity, she would become "Miss Rev. Dr." or "Rev. Miss Dr." or "Dr. Miss Rev.;" and if she should then attain to the supreme dignity of LL.D., she would become Rev. Dr. Mrs. OLYMPIA BROWN, (SMITH?) LL.D. But all of these forms are offensive to taste, as well as to the optic and aural nerves. Some of the female physicians call themselves "Doctress," but that is a vile word. The whole subject is tantalizing to our intellect, and we can only recommend it for discussion at the next meeting of the Woman's Club.

Editorial personalities are now nearly entirely abolished from the leading journals of this City and the other large cities of the country. But many of the Southern and Western papers keep them up the same as ever, and the editors fire away at each other day by day after a fashion that must gratify their readers, we suppose. Looking over our exchanges yesterday, we came to the Raleigh *Standard*, and we found nearly the whole editorial page of the latest issue at hand occupied with personalities, of which these are specimens:

"The Newbern *Times* man thinks we can't afford to keep a dog. He don't know anything about it, as he has never asked us to keep him yet."

"The Goldsboro *Messenger* has an editorial headed 'Scoundrel.' It is probably a condensed biography of its editor."

"One of the Charlotte papers had yesterday a quotation about mules. We call upon the Wilmington *Star* man to rebuke the editor, who thus impeaches Major BEAUREGARD's war record."

"The Newbern *Times* man says there is something in the dictionary about us. Anxious to return the compliment, we are now engaged in reading ROGET's *Lives of Fools* in expectation of finding something about him."

"The angel caused Balaam's ass to speak. We have acted the part of the angel toward the local of the Newbern *Times*—and like the other ass, he has spoken."

"The Newbern *Times* thinks we often get into water too deep for us. Possible, but he will never run the same risk, as he never uses any water—internally or externally. He had better do so while he can, for by and by he will go where there is none."

We cannot quote any more of these Carolina gems. But in other articles, the editor styles another editor a "puke," and another a "nuisance;" he charges several others with drunkenness; he says the editor of the *Star* "ought to be kicked to death by a *jackass*, and we hope the editor of the *Observer* will be the one to do it." There does not seem to be much *news* afloat in that part of the country, as this is what the newspaper furnishes to its "intelligent readers."

AMUSEMENTS.

Matinees To-Day.

Matinées take place to-day at all the theatres save at the Grand Opera House, which is closed for the final rehearsals of "Patria." At the Academy of Music "Lurline" will be sung for the last time; at the Fifth-avenue Theatre "Les Dragons de Villars" will be given; at Booth's Theatre "Wild Oats" will be played; at Niblo's the last day representation of "The Forty Thieves" will take place; and at the other houses the regular programme will be interpreted as during the evening entertainments. The first Saturday performance of "Hiccory Diccory Dock" will be had, we believe, at the Olympic. The pantomime has been much improved since it was first produced, and its attractiveness will be increased in a few days by the accession to the company of the Kirafly troupe of dancers, who have just arrived from Europe.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERT.

Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN, of Trinity Church, New-York, will play at the seventeenth concert to-day, at 4 o'clock.

Personal.

Hon. T. W. OSBORN, United States Senator from Florida; Hon. Z. CHANDLER, United States Senator from Michigan, and Rev. Dr. A. C. OSBORN, of St. [illegible], sail to-day on the *City of Brooklyn* for a summer tour in Europe.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce arrived in this City yesterday, but left in the evening for New-Hampshire. Hon. J. Cotton Smith, of Connecticut, and Paymaster Littell, of the United States Navy, are at the Gladstone House. John G. Saxe and General Simmons, of Kentucky are at the Astor House. Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio; Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois; Congressman Shellabarger, of Ohio; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Washington; Judge W. F. Strauss, of Cincinnati; Hon. Henry Keyes, of Norwich; Rev. W. H. Van Duser, of Chicago, and Hon. E. E. Smith, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Green Clay, of Mississippi; Hon. Howard Stokes, of New-Jersey, and Hon. James H. Embry, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Thomas Russell, of Boston; Hon. Samuel B. Wilcox, of Middletown, and J. M. Dollivier, of Massachusetts, are at the Westmoreland Hotel. Congressman Vidal, of New-Orleans, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

The Importation of American Silver into Canada.

From the Montreal Witness, May 20.

The Customs Department has taken measures to prevent the smuggling of American silver into Canada. Loose change to the amount of five dollars is to be passed free, and duty is to be charged on all sums above that amount. A circular from the Department has been, or is about to be, issued to the Collectors of Customs, and the new order is to be strictly enforced. The persons and baggage of travelers entering Canada are to be searched and all smuggled silver seized. The Customs officers are also enjoined to be careful to discriminate between willful and unintentional violation of the law; in the former case the silver is to be seized, in the latter it will only require to be entered and pay duty. The officers are, likewise, to discharge their unpleasant duty with considerable tact and courtesy.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment of Two Republicans Confirmed—The Democratic Members Not Yet Appointed.

Comptroller CONNOLLY on the 19th inst. tendered to Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS a position as one of the Tax Commissioners to be appointed under the new law. Mr. SANDS accepted on yesterday. It is understood that Ex-Senator G. H. ANDREWS has also been nominated, but it is not known that he has accepted. Wm. H. KING and GEORGE H. PURDY are believed to stand the best chances of securing the other nominations.

Mr. KING is a brother-in-law of Wm. M. TWEED.

Mr. CREAMER's friends are confident, however, that his chances are still good, and that one of the gentlemen named above will have to give way to him.

The following is the correspondence relative to the appointment of Mr. SANDS:

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 19, 1869.

Nathaniel Sands, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: As you are aware the duty has been devolved upon me of appointing Tax Commissioners for the City and County of New-York. The act imposing this duty was passed by a Republican Legislature, and with the expectation of the leading members of the Republican Party that the Commission should be non-partisan, that is, composed equally of representatives of the political majority and minority of this City.

I consider it my duty to make the appointment recognizing this principle, not alone for the reason I have stated, but because in my judgment the power of regulating taxation to which favoritism would work such great injustice, should not be with either political party. I have so decided to act in making these appointments. In regard to one of the Republican representatives, my mind has been decided for some time in favor of Ex-Senator ANDREWS. For the other there is great strife among the leading members of the Republican Party, and they are unable to agree on an acceptable candidate. While I desire to recognize the political relations I have referred to, I also intend to secure the best ability practicable to attain for the position. In view of all the circumstances, and looking to your large experience in regard to municipal affairs, and your relations to the tax-payers of this City, as well as your identification with the Republican Party, I have decided to, and do hereby, tender you the appointment as one of said Tax Commissioners. Be good enough to reply at your earliest convenience. Yours, very respectfully,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1869.

Nathaniel Sands, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned feeling deeply interested in the administration of those local offices which control the rate and amount of the yearly taxation of our City, and the valuations of real and personal property upon which these taxes are assessed, and learning with great gratification that the Comptroller of the City of New-York has tendered you the office of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments under the law recently enacted by the Legislature, and being confident that your long acquaintance with the defects of the old system and its injurious results to the prosperity of our citizens, and your knowledge of the remedy for the evil we have experienced, together with your unswerving determination to reform local abuses and economize the public funds, will be of infinite service to the people of New-York in the position of Commissioner of Taxes so offered you, do heartily approve the selection of the Comptroller, and respectfully urge your acceptance of this truly important trust.

Very truly yours,

John David Wolfe,	James Brown,
Edwin Hoyt,	William B. Astor,
John Jacob Astor,	Washington R. Vermilye,
William E. Dodge,	John J. Cisco,
James Lenox,	Paul Spofford,
A. A. Low & Brothers,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Wm. C. Rhinelander,	William M. Vermilye,
James F. De Peyster,	James A. Roosevelt,
Joseph Seligman & Co.,	H. K. Claflin & Co.,
R. L. & A. Stuart,	Isaac N. Phelps,
Richard Mortimer,	Theodore W. Riley,
Aaron Arnold,	John H. Sherwood,
James M. Constable,	Benj. H. Hutton,
Charles A. Secor,	James Stokes.

J. Robert Lenox Kennedy, President of Bank of Commerce.
George S. Coe, President of American Exchange National Bank.
John E. Williams, President of Metropolitan National Bank.
James Punnett, President of Bank of America.
Jacob D. Vermilye, President of Merchants' National Bank.
J. M. Morrison, President Manhattan Banking Company.
Moses Taylor, President City National Bank.
Peter M. Bryson, President Phenix National Bank.
John Q. Jones, President Chemical National Bank.
John J. Donaldson, President Bank of North America.
D. Randolph Martin, President Ocean Bank.
Thos. H. Faile, Wm. H. Fulton,
Wm. H. Fogg, Jonathan Thorne,
Matthew P. Read, Wm. L. Jenkins,
Wm. F. Cary, Richard Patrick,
Wm. H. Lee, Samuel Willets,
J. & J. Stuart & Co., Edward Matthews,
John S. Williams, Robert Dillon,
Henry M. Taber, Samuel W. Barnard,
George Cabot Ward, Benj. B. Sherman,
W. A. Haines, John Falconer,
Thos. Christy, Charles N. Talbot,
Moses G. Baldwin, Robert Campbell,
John Warner, Howard Potter.
Mason Thomson, President Mechanics' National Banking Association.
S. C. Thompson, President First National Bank.
Shepherd Knapp, President Mechanics' National Bank.
Richard Berry, President Tradesmen's National Bank.
Robert Bayles, President Market National Bank.
William K. Kitchen, President Park National Bank.
F. S. Winston, President Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Insurance Company.
Cyrus Curtiss, President Washington Life Insurance Company.

Frederic De Peyster,	Chas. G. Landon,
Beth B. Hunt,	Henry A. Burr,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	Anson Phelps Stokes,
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,	Chas. H. Marshall & Co.,
Percy R. Pyne,	Jeremiah P. Robinson,
Isaac Sherman,	John Steward,
Samuel Sloane,	Wm. Walter Phelps,
Jay Cooke & Co.,	Thos. J. Pope & Brother,
Geo. H. Potts,	Wm. Octhout,
F. S. Lathrop,	Naylor & Co.,
Peter Moller,	Woodruff & Robinson,
Wm. and John O'Brien,	Peter Cooper.

REPLY OF MR. SANDS.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1869.

Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller of the City of New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., requesting my acceptance of the position of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York, under the act recently passed by the Legislature of this State. My course in respect to this request must be wholly shaped by the responsibilities and duties I have undertaken toward the tax-payers and the public at large during the last six years; and before replying to your courteous letter I have advised with the representatives of the commercial and business interests generally, and have met with an unanimous request that I should accept the office you have tendered. I feel that to do so is to augment labors the severity of which can only be appreciated by my coworkers in the cause of good government, and to assume still graver responsibilities in the administration of public affairs. These I am requested to undertake by a voice which has always been potent with me—that of the united industry, enterprise and integrity of our City. I feel that with increased burdens will come increased facilities for benefiting those interests, and, yielding myself to your request and theirs, I beg leave to thank you and them for the confidence reposed in me, and to accept the important trust so generously tendered.

Very respectfully yours,
NATHANIEL SANDS.

The Tompkins-Square Improvement.

Comparatively few people know the extent of the improvements now being made in the wilderness of Tompkins-square. That extensive plain, which has heretofore been a sea of mud in wet weather and a species of white Sahara in seasons of drought, will, in the course of a month or so, be a smooth and level promenade and parade-ground, its whole surface covered with a hard but elastic upper-crust of concrete, similar to that the asphaltic pavements of the streets of Paris are paved, the only difference in the composition being that instead of asphaltum North Carolina pine tar will be used. The idea of utilizing the Square in the manner originated with Major-General J. G. SHALER, and was warmly indorsed by other leading members of our National Guard organizations. Their object was to provide a suitably-fitted area wherein military evolutions of the most extensive kind might be conveniently executed. Residents of the neighborhood, who had for many Summers suffered from their vicinity to this fertiful reservoir of dust, warmly sustained the project. The first appropriation for the work was made by the Legislature of last year, and amounted to $60,000. The last Legislature voted an additional $60,000, and this will probably be sufficient to bring the work to completion. Operations were begun on the 5th of last April, and they have since been pushed forward with systematic vigor and dispatch. A section of the pavement on the Tenth-street side, one hundred feet in width, is already finished, and as much more is about half done. One hundred men are constantly employed, and the results of their well-directed labors are palpable manifest from day to day. The concrete used is composed of coarse gravel with coal tar and resin, for "hard finish" being given with a coating of sharp sand mixed with resin and pine tar. For the bed of the pavement about ten per cent of coal tar is mingled with the gravel in a machine invented for the purpose, and this material, after being laid on a carefully-graded surface, is firmly impacted by the weight of heavy stone rollers. The "finish" is then spread and worked into the underlying stratum, until a perfectly smooth surface is obtained. This pavement costs $2 the square yard, including the expense of grading and material. It is technically described as a "cemented incombustible pavement connected with concrete of sharp sand." Artillery and cavalry have tested the finished section, and neither wheels nor hoofs leave an indentation on it. It is needless to say that the Square is already thronged with velocipedes.

ROW OF WARD POLITICIANS.

The Troubles in the Second Assembly District—"Reddy the Blacksmith's Gang" of Democrats Bedevilling the Republicans—Republicans Prevented from Enrolling.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District advertised a meeting to be held at No. 475 Pearl-street on Thursday and Friday evenings, for the purpose of enrolling members and perfecting an organization. A President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer and three delegates to the General Committee are to be elected under this enrollment, which began at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening. There were 300 persons present, three-quarters of whom were bullies under the leadership of the notorious VARNEY, generally known as "Reddy, the Blacksmith," and other prominent friends of the Tammany Wigwam, and who had come to the spot expressly to prevent the enrollment of Republicans. Claiming the right of enrollment for themselves, they stood so closely in the line to the enrolling desk as to keep back those of the opposite party until the time for closing, 9:30 P. M., had arrived.

A majority of the gang, including those living in the Seventh, Tenth and neighboring Wards, swore that they were Republicans living in the Second Assembly District, and had their names placed on the rolls. Messrs HENRY G. LEAKY, DENNIS SEBA and MARK LEWINGER, prominent Republicans of the district, did all in their power to stop this unlawful proceeding, but it was useless.

Yesterday evening was the second and last set apart by order of the Twenty-second-street General Committee for the aforementioned purpose. And in view of the difficulties placed in their way the previous night, the Republicans were on the ground early. On finding this to be the case, the Democrats, under the guidance of "Reddy the Blacksmith" and DENNIS SULLIVAN blockaded up the stairway leading to the desk and opened another door to enter by thereby from the other side of the building, and held it all the evening so successfully, by going through the farce of enrolling themselves as Republicans, just as they did on the first evening, as to exclude over 100 real Republicans from the Registrar's desk. But few, comparatively, succeeded in getting their names taken. Many men, long known to be the most turbulent Democrats in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, swore themselves in as Republicans. Finding it useless to remain any longer, at 8:30 o'clock the challenger withdrew, and the Republicans retired to their cozy club-room, No. 475 Pearl-street. They resolved to meet again next Monday evening, to reconsider the matter and take measures for the protection of their interests in the district.

One reason of this outrage is that many of the old Association favor the election of Mr. LEAKY to the office of President. And it is believed heavy wagers have been made on the results of the election. Moreover, the Republican Inspectors during the last elections refused to obey the behests of Tammany Hall, and strove hard to prevent fraudulent voting by "repeaters." The present object, therefore, is to elect Mr. DENNIS McGLAUGHLIN, who has not voted in the Fourth Ward but once in three years, and through him to master the district to the Tammany interests.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Alexander Dyce, B. A.

By Cable telegram we have intelligence of the death, in the 72d year of his age, of Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE, B. A., the well-known commentator on the works of SHAKESPEARE. Mr. DYCE was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 20th June, 1797, being the son of General DYCE, of the Honorable East India Company's service. He was brought up by relations in Aberdeen, and at the usual age was sent to the High-school in Edinburgh. He afterward matriculated in the University of Oxford, where he graduated from Exeter College. In 1821, he took orders in the Established Church, and became curate, successively of Llanteglios, Cornwall and Nayland, Suffolk. He finally settled in London, in 1827, and devoted himself to literary and critical studies. His first work was a translation of the continuation of the *Iliad*, by QUINTUS SMYRNEUS. But subsequently turning his attention to the, in that day, undeveloped treasures of early English poetry, he determined to devote himself to a critical review and study of the ancient writers. The results of these studies were given to the world in a succession of volumes, comprising the works of George Peele, Robert Greene, John Webster, Thomas Middleton, Beaumont and Fletcher, (1843-45,) Kit Marlowe, (1849,) John Shelton, Sir Henry Wotton and Michael Drayton. The preparation of an edition of the plays and poems of JAMES SHIRLEY had been undertaken by GIFFORD, but was left incomplete. This work was taken in hand by Mr. DYCE, and published complete in 1833. All these works manifest by their acute criticisms of the texts, and their happy elucidations or emendations of doubtful and obscure passages, a vast amount of study, and the possession by the editor of remarkable literary acumen. The whole series is much esteemed in England, and has formed the basis of all subsequent edithus of these authors. These works, also, have had a beneficial tendency, apart from their direct influence in awakening public attention, to the brilliant poetic genius of the older writers. Mr. DYCE, however, did not neglect the writers of a more recent period, having prepared an excellent edition, in three volumes, of the works of the great scholar, critic and theologian, Dr. RICHARD BENTLEY. For PICKERING's famous and elegant edition of the *Aldine Poets*, Mr. DYCE furnished revised texts of POPE, COLLINS, BEATTIE and AKENSIDE, preparing also, in each case, excellent biographical sketches of these writers. Being a member of the Camden Society, he prepared, at their instance, editions of the old tragedies of "Timon" and "Sir Thomas Moore," which had undoubtedly furnished to Mr. DYCE a little more than two of his plays. His zeal in regard to the old poets seemed to acquire fresh impetus from these studies; for, in 1840, he was led, in conjunction with PAYNE COLLIER, HALLIWELL, WRIGHT and others like himself, zealous Shakespearians and untiring explorers in the mines of old English poetry, to found the Percy Society, the object of which was the publication of the ancient ballads and plays then almost unknown except to antiquaries. To this Society his most remarkable contribution was a memograph of British sonnets, including a large number of exquisite specimens of this peculiar form of poetic art. As a relaxation from other labors he amused himself with a translation of the lyrical fragments of ATHENÆUS, to which he added an elaborate and learned commentary. All these labors, however, were but as the vestibule of his Shakespearian studies and meditations. Of SHAKESPEARE he could say, as SCHLEGEL had said, "he is a poet to the study of whom I have devoted many years of my life. I should have be able to cite verse to say all that I have felt and thought on the perusal of his verse." Every line—nay, almost every word—in the works of the great bard were to him a treasure of study and reflection. His researches in regard to SHAKESPEARE's life, his minute and careful commentaries on the Shakespearian text, exhibited surprising acuteness and sentiment, and placed him in the front rank of critics. As the result of his long and careful examination of the plays and poems, he proposed to issue a revised edition of SHAKESPEARE's works, and in 1857 the publication was begun. For this great work he carefully collated all the earliest editions, made great improvements in the punctuation, and proposed some remarkably ingenious emendations of the text. But Mr. DYCE inclined to conservatism in this matter; although he did much to restore and purify doubtful passages, he was not disposed to tamper recklessly with the text of the first editions, preferring rather to elucidate and explain the work as it has come down to us. Mr. DYCE was not without his literary controversies upon these points, as his sharp criticisms of the editions of SHAKESPEARE by PAYNE COLLIER and CHARLES KNIGHT abundantly testify. One of the latest works is a volume of notes upon the emendations adopted by COLLIER from the manuscript corrections discovered by that gentleman in the second folio edition of the immortal Dramatist, in which he proved that many of the emendations were no better than corruptions of the text. Nor, on the other hand, was he without his charming literary friendships, as his record of the "Table-talk of SAMUEL ROGERS," the banker poet, prove likewise. He was a man of genial disposition, a good scholar, an ardent lover of poetry in all its forms, but chiefly as it is found crystallized in the magic pages of SHAKESPEARE. His life was passed in ease, in the peaceful incidents of study, and in the happy environment of friends loving and thinking like himself. His death will evoke sympathy among the studious, the reflective, and above all, among the admirers of the Swan of Avon in both hemispheres.

Novels and Novel Nerves.

It is all very well for the ladies of the Revolution to denounce the fair owners of diamonds as guilty of treason to Humanity (with a large H) and to their sex. It is also very well for Mr. ALFRED KARR, who owns lovely gardens at Nice, and has organized a special Bouquet service between that picturesque watering-place and Paris, to write clever little books for the purpose of throwing how much more beautiful is Nature than decent derogation glittering with conventional emeralds and traditional rubies.

Whatever moralists or poets or horticulturists may say or sing, however, it remains still true that these are no colors so vivid and so glorious on earth as the colors of the gems of "purest ray serene," which are to be found not only in "the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean," but in the mines of Transylvania and Brazil, of Golconda and Peru. The diamond, the emerald, the ruby, the sapphire, represent not only the purchasing power of enormous sums, but the classical gamut of enduring nature. If a pearl or an opal had no market value whatever, (that is to say, if the vast majority of the people had no esthetic sense,) it would still be true that a pearl is one of "the loveliest productions of the ocean, and an opal the very concentration of all that the earth lives by—an incarnate gem and flash of electrical splendor.

It is an evidence, then, not of the permanence of barbarism, but of the progress of civilization among us, that the jewelry business of the United States has increased, during the last twenty years, in a ratio quite disproportionate to its relative importance among the American trades of twenty years ago. Particularly in this true, since the development of the jewelry trade has brought with it not merely an excess of price for things of great intrinsic and easily appreciable value, but also a greatly increased demand for the higher and more artistic forms of decorative art. Such an establishment, for example, as that of STARR & MARCUS, in John-st., in this City, would have been an impossibility in New-York twenty years ago.

A jewelry shop in New-York in the days of BOUCARTI (who remembers BOUCARTI?) meant very much what a jewelry shop to-day means in Chicago or in Philadelphia. It meant what some of the best-known shops of this kind in Broadway to-day mean. It meant a front window blazing with monstrous inventions in silver, with gold watches, with diamond earrings. It meant these candlesticks and plethoric teapots and salvers like the shield of a Crusader. It meant bracelets like manacles and brooches like breastplates. It meant, in a word, vulgar expense and insolent extravagance; display, cost, and the divinity of the commonplace. A jewelry shop such as STARR & MARCUS conceive of is a very different thing. Like dear old FOSSIN, Jeanlliet du Bel in the Paris of 1867, STARR & MARCUS keep their treasure "in earthen vessels." They look up their exquisite cameos, their gracious intaglios, their pearls of price, their diamonds of faultless water, in great quiet cases of black walnut. Bred in the school of Dresden, under the influence of DINGLINGER's miraculous art, and within the charmed circle of the Grüne Gewölbe, these jewelers are not jewelers only, but artists. Their cameos, the lilies and purest works of HAMMERON; their gems, selected not for size or brute cost so much as for perfection of form and color and brilliancy; their plate, planned less to startle the pocket-nerve than to enchant the cultivated eye of their customers,—these all bear witness to the faith of STARR & MARCUS in the real progress of American civilization. The Broadway shops belong in a measure to the past; to the facile opulence of petroleum and shoddy and the indiscriminate eagerness of a congregation of lucky gamblers for some shining symbol of their luck. Upon jewels fashioned and bought and worn in the service of such a spirit, let the women's leagues discharge all the thunders of their anathema. The era of nose-rings and bangles deserves all their reprobation. But jewelry, as a branch of the fine arts, is quite another matter. Jewelry—which deals with the *lucis rapae scintillantes* as women feel with the realms of Flora, making gold and silver and gems obey, like heliotropes and fuchsias and cytisus, the graceful fancy of man—is no longer a mere varlet of personal vanity. It is a sprite compelling the powers of the earth, like the powers of the air, to save the soul and the imagination. It is in this temper that STARR & MARCUS understand the trade. To quarrel with the existence of such a trade as understood is to find fault with the instinguishable instinct of the beautiful in the human heart. Far better and wiser is it, in our humble judgment, to submit oneself to the logic of facts, and to endeavor, from a study of these exquisite and attractive results of the love of ornament in man, to get at some philosophic comprehension of the part which the love of ornament must have been originally designed to play in the development of human civilization and human progress.—*The World.*

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

For dressing the hair, use LYON's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

To Kill Moths

In clothing, furs, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insect Powder. It will do it. Nothing else will. Don't wait till the mischief is done. Kill them now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See E. Lyon's signature on the flask. Buy no other and you will avoid disappointment.—*Advertisement.* Depot, No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has performed so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 38 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYRNES & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES at LOWEST PRICES.

Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

"GOD BLESS YOU."—This was the spontaneous expression of a lady to Dr. COLTON, at the Opera House, after having seventeen teeths extracted with one dose of nitrous oxide gas. She wrote on the scroll record, after her name, (No. 38,834,) "Drawn painlessly and perfectly by the operator." No accident with gas has occurred here.—*Advertisement.*

Tasteless Castor Oil, from freshly picked beans. Cod Liver Oil, Golden Brand, pure and reliable. Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime, a great improvement. J. MILHAU'S Sons, No. 108 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN'S, 170 William-st, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Nobby Cherriet and Scotch Suits,
$15 to $25.
GEORGE WHITE & CO.,
Nos. 204 and 206 Broadway.

Window Shades.

Gilt, Painted, Frosted, Holland, &c., for dwellings, stores and skylights. Store shades tailored to order. G. L. & J. E. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers. Wholesale and Retail, No. 67 Broadway. Furniture Store at No. 621 Broadway.

Paper Hangings.

New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. E. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 67 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.

The only reliable remedy for these brown disfigurations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is no secret compound, gotten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine WM. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Tuck Measers and Markers for all Sewing Machines. FULLER & BARNUM'S "Picnic" Tucker, and "GOODNOW'S," $2; by mail, $2 10. First-class Tucking to order. J. W. BARNUM, No. 428 Broadway, three doors below Bleecker-st., New-York.

Rump Roasts.—Rolls and hams made on a new principle, only cure for tender feet. Recommended by anatomists, physicians and chiropodists. WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., and No. 587 Broadway.

A Superior Quality of Boots, Shoes, gaiters and slippers, of every variety, ready made and made to order at moderate prices. C. C. RICHMOND, No. 372 Broadway.

Forty Per Cent. Saved in Buying Boots and Shoes at RICHARDS', No. 69 8th-av.

Weber
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS
REMOVED TO
9TH-AV., CORNER OF 16TH-ST.

These instruments are used by Mme. PAREPA ROSA, Mlle LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss ALICE TOPP, S. B. MILLS, I. N. PATTISON, HARRY SANDERSON, GEO. F. BRISTOW, C. JEROME HOPKINS, A. E. PEARE; and considered by every musician of note the

BEST PIANOS NOW MANUFACTURED.

Approved by Physicians both allopathic and homœopathic. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, a nourishing tonic beverage.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—BUSH.—In the Church of our Saviour, Longwood, Mass., on Thursday, May 20, Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, of New-York City, to CHARLOTTE W., daughter of S. L. Bush, Esq., of Longwood.

CURRAN—SCHAIBLE.—On Tuesday, May 20, by the Rev. President Barnard, Mr. JOHN A. CURRAN, of Brooklyn, to Miss HANNAH SCHAIBLE, of this City.

DELAVIGNE—ANDREWS.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, on Thursday, May 20, by the Rev. Thos. T. Devan, Jr., HOWELL EVCO to FANNIE, daughter of Hiles S. Potter.

HEADLEY—SHAW.—On Tuesday evening, May 18, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. E. H. Montgomery, D. D., TAPPAN HEADLEY and KATE BELLE, youngest daughter of R. M. Shaw, Esq., all of this City.

SAGE—CURTIS.—On Thursday, May 20, at the residence of the bride's father, in Philadelphia, by Rev. Dr. Beadle, Wm. H. SAGE, of the City of Brooklyn, to Miss JENNIE CURTIS, daughter of Ex-Governor Curtis, of Pennsylvania.

DIED.

AMOS.—On Friday, May 21, ELIZABETH, relic of Samuel Amos, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, May 23, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Allaire, No. 425 West 42d-st. The remains will be taken to Yonkers on Monday morning for interment.

BRAINERD.—On Thursday, May 20, ALLIE CORBY, only child of Alanson P. and Addie C. Brainerd, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 303 2d-av., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—On Thursday, May 20, at the residence of his parents, No. 22 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., DANIEL W. CARPENTER, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARR.—On Friday, 21st inst., GEORGE CARR, eldest son of James and Sarah E. Carr, in the 17th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 114 Prospect-st., E. D., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment on Tuesday morning.

GREENFIELD.—On Wednesday, May 19, JOHN GREENFIELD, son of the late John V. Greenfield, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., this day, 22d inst., at 10 A. M.

GOODHALL.—On Friday, May 21, CAROLINE, wife of John G. Goodhall.

Her remains will be taken to Ansonia, Conn. Funeral service at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 21 Bleecker-st.

HADDOCK.—At Piermont, on Wednesday, May 19, MATILDA HADDOCK.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her brother, at 12½ o'clock on Saturday. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 2 P. M.

HUNT.—On Thursday, 20th inst., FERDINAND W., son of William S. and Magdalene Hunt, aged 27 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 12th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 128 West 20th-st. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle on Monday morning for interment.

KELLOGG.—On Thursday, May 20, at the residence of her son, A. Kellogg, No. 141 East 18th-st., MARGARET ANDERSON, widow of the late Francis E. Kellogg, of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., in the 75d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. James' Church, 69th-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

KORTRIGHT.—At Mount Clair, N. J., on Thursday morning, May 20, SARAH ALICE, widow of Edmund Kortright, and daughter of the late Francis Barrett, in the 53d year of her age.

The funeral service at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Monday, May 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MAUNOIR.—In Geneva, Switzerland, April 22, THEODORE MAUNOIR, M. D., aged 67 years.

PELL.—At West Point, on Friday, May 21, ALFRED PELL.

The funeral will take place from the Chapel at West Point, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, the 24th. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. A train leaves the Hudson River Railroad Station at 10½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the West Point wharf. A return train leaves Garrison's Station at 4 P. M.

REGAN.—On Wednesday, May 19, at his residence, No. 171 Bowery, HENRY REGAN, in the 40th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from the above residence to St. Ann's R. C. Church, 9th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and thence to Flatbush, L. I., for interment.

SAGE.—On Thursday morning, May 20, FRANCES I., wife of Gardner A. Sage, and daughter of the late Richard F. Carman, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral exercises to be held in Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, East, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from whence on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, the remains will be removed to the family vault in Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville.

SIMPSON.—On Thursday, May 20, at 3 P. M., GEORGE, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. George and M. Louisa Simpson, aged 2 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The funeral service will take place at her late residence, No. 21 7th-av., this morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge for interment.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
9th-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST., May 20, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution, held this day, the death of RUFUS L. LORD, Esq., having been announced, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death, on the 14th of May, 1869, of RUFUS L. LORD, Esq., for many years the President of this institution, and one of its most generous benefactors, presents a sad occasion for the Board of Direction to deplore the high estimation in which he was regarded by them, and their sorrow at his decease.

Resolved, that during his long and efficient connexion with the Infirmary, his uniform courtesy, and his unwearied zeal for the welfare of the institution, gave evidence of his truly noble nature, and endeared him to all with whom he was associated.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Board, that a copy, properly authenticated, be sent to the surviving relatives of the deceased, with the assurance of our deep sympathy in their bereavement, and that these proceedings be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Tribune*.

ROYAL PHELPS, President.
CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS
for making
ROOT BEER.
Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a clean, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 25c., 75c. and $1; also in one gallon cans at $12, sufficient to make 10, 25, 100 and 200 gallons of Beer.

FULL DIRECTIONS on each BOTTLE and CAN. For sale by P. R. KNAPP & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 203 Hudson-st., near King-st., New-York, and by all wholesale druggists and patent medicine dealers in the United States and Canada.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining Patents.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 100 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., will close at this office at 11 A. M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G 11:30 A. M.

P. H. JONES, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PIANO BOOK.
$25 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $2 50.
WREATH OF GEMS.
A choice collection of new, popular, and standard songs, ballads, and dances, with piano accompaniment.

"This is indeed a rich and complete collection, comprising 'Home, Sweet Home,' 'Bonnie Dundee,' 'Auld Lang Syne,' 'Captain Jinks,' Schubert, A. Lee, Hatton, Handel, Claribel, Glover, Millard, and a hundred other composers find a place in this book."—*New-York Herald.*

"Ditson & Co. have exactly met the popular taste by this publication. It is a collection of ballads which have been in the ascendant for years, comprising 'BINNY-MY-BOLD,' 'ALICE, ALICE,' 'DUFFIN CONCERTO,' 'Bell Ringing,' 'Lady Bird,' 'Lilies and Roses,' 'Maid of Athens,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' 'Lucia di Lammermoor

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale-room yesterday was almost vacant; but one sale was made, and that was quite unimportant. To-day nothing will be done. Next week several very desirable pieces of property will be offered.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

One lot n. w. corner 26th st. and 4th-av., 19.7x88. Sold L. G. W. Davids $7,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bank-st., n. s., 78.11ft ft. w. of 6th-st., irregular..$12,300
Broome-st., n. s., 103 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 22.4x 84.3½ 13,000
West Broadway, e. s., lot known as No. 12, 22x 70.3 19,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 68.6 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., —2x60x80 22,000
Bainbridge-st. and Howard-av., s. w. corner, 102x114.8x102x111.4 18,100
Bainbridge-st. and Howard-av., N. e. corner, 100x140.2x100x138.9 18,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 98.6 ft. w. of Howard-av., —21x60 2,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Sullivan-st., 20x 112 1,800
Bridge-st., e. s., 27 ft. s. of Concord-st., 25.6x100.2 6,000
Broadway and Kosciusko-place, s. e. corner, 50.9 x100 8,000
Bleecker-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Throp-av., 20x100 700
Elm-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x100 1,400
Henry-st., n. s., 74.9 ft. e. of Oak-st., 24.4x 74.4 6,000
Grand-st., n. s., lot No. 608, map 663, lot 21x100 7,000
Harrison-st., n. s., 63 ft. e. of Henry-st., 21x100 12,000
Hart-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Marcy-av., 25x100 6,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 162.3 ft. e. of Perry-av., 62x 105.4, C. 8,000
Lynch-st., n. s., 100.4 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25.4x100 11,000
Macon-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 6,000
Macon-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 7,000
Macon-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 7,750
McDougal-st. and Sullivan-st., s. e. corner, 575x200 30,000
Macon-st. and Howard-av., n. e. corner, 100x200 38,475
Halsey-st. and Howard-av., s. w. corner, 68.11x 200.3x77.8x200 18,000
Morton-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25 x100 2,200
Oakland-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100 2,250
Power-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Java-st., 25x100 2,000
Pulaski-st., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100 450
Quincey-st. and Throop-av., n. e. corner, 50x100 2,000
Raymond-st., n. s., 68.8 ft. n. w. of Henry-st., 21x80 2,000
Sackman and Herkimer sts., n. w. corner, 25x 100 5,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x80 7,250
Throop-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 25x 100 6,000
Varick-st., e. s., 23 ft. s. of Catharine-st., 75x22x 207.6x144.8 5,000
Spring-st., n. s., 69.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 42x100 9,400
Jay-st., w. s., 162 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 31x84 1,000
16th-st., n. s., 196 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100 1,000
26th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100 2,000
26th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.3x100 4,500
32d-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100 120
Atlantic and Miller avs., s. w. corner, 150x80x150 x80.7, March, 1869 23,000
Same property, dated May 1, 1869 23,000
Atlantic-av., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Utica-av., 150x200 15,000
Central-av., n. e. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Palmetto-st., 50x100 540
De Kalb-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Reid-av., 14.6x100 2,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 3,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 98.1 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20 x80 11,000
Fleming-av. and Skillman-st., s. e. corner, 51.4x 95x141x81 200
Gates and Vanderbilt ave., n. w. corner, 200x75 15,000
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 69 ft. w. of Franklin-av., —x100 4,000
Lafayette-av., e. s., 236.10 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.8x100 4,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 166.4 ft. e. of Chestnut-st., 60.7x 97.10x100 9,300
Myrtle-av., n. s., 69.7 ft. w. of Concord-st., 24.7x 99.7x29.7x247 500
Orient-av., e. s., New Lotts, very indefinite, 82x100 600
Park and Throop avs., s. e. corner, 200x200 13,800
Portland-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20 x100 2,000
Sigel-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 25x100 750
Sigel and Ridgewood avs., s. e. corner, 100x100 1,000
Union-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Kent-av., 50x100 3,000
Washington-av., e. s., 167 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 50x 100 9,000
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 1,067.7 ft. s. of Newtown and Bushwick road, 10 acres 20,000
Yates-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 50x16.1x50x 78.9 8,000
Lease Assigned.
Cortlandt-st., No. 77, 1 year, per year $2,600
West-st., No. 500, 5 years, per year 1,300
1st-av., W. s., No. 141, 3 years, per year 1,300
1st-av., No. 223, 3 years and 10 months, per year 1,000
1st-av., w. s., between 56th and 57th sts., 3 years, per year 600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Albright-st., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x 121.3 ..... $5,100
Bainbridge-st. and Saratoga-av., n. e. corner, 107.6x200 4,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 95.5 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., —2x60x80x100 2,000
Bainbridge-st. and Howard av., s. w. corner, 102x114.8x102x111.4 18,100
Bainbridge-st. and Howard-av., N. e. corner, 100x140.2x100x138.9 18,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 98.6 ft. w. of Howard-av., —21x60 2,000
Bleecker-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Sullivan-st., 20x 112 1,800
Bridge-st., e. s., 27 ft. s. of Concord-st., 25.6x100.2 6,000
Broadway and Kosciusko-place, s. e. corner, 50.9 x100 8,000
Bleecker-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 700
Elm-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x100 1,400
Henry-st., n. s., 74.9 ft. e. of Oak-st., 24.4x 74.4 6,000
Grand-st., n. s., lot No. 608, map 663, lot 21x100 7,000
Harrison-st., n. s., 63 ft. e. of Henry-st., 21x100 12,000
Hart-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Marcy-av., 25x100 6,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 162.3 ft. e. of Perry-av., 62x 105.4, C. 8,000
Lynch-st., n. s., 100.4 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25.4x100 11,000
Macon-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 6,000
Macon-st., n. s., 245 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 7,000
Macon-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 7,750
McDougal-st. and Sullivan-st., s. e. corner, 575x200 30,000
Macon-st. and Howard-av., n. e. corner, 100x200 38,475
Halsey-st. and Howard-av., s. w. corner, 68.11x 200.3x77.8x200 18,000
Morton-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25 x100 2,200
Oakland-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100 2,250
Power-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Java-st., 25x100 2,000
Pulaski-st., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100 450
Quincey-st. and Throop-av., n. e. corner, 50x100 2,000
Raymond-st., n. s., 68.8 ft. n. w. of Henry-st., 21x80 2,000
Sackman and Herkimer sts., n. w. corner, 25x 100 5,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x80 7,250
Throop-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 25x 100 6,000
Varick-st., e. s., 23 ft. s. of Catharine-st., 75x22x 207.6x144.8 5,000
Spring-st., n. s., 69.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 42x100 9,400
Jay-st., w. s., 162 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 31x84 1,000
16th-st., n. s., 196 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100 1,000
26th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100 2,000
26th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.3x100 4,500
32d-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100 120
Atlantic and Miller avs., s. w. corner, 150x80x150 x80.7, March, 1869 23,000
Same property, dated May 1, 1869 23,000
Atlantic-av., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Utica-av., 150x200 15,000
Central-av., n. e. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Palmetto-st., 50x100 540
De Kalb-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Reid-av., 14.6x100 2,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 3,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 98.1 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20 x80 11,000
Fleming-av. and Skillman-st., s. e. corner, 51.4x 95x141x81 200
Gates and Vanderbilt ave., n. w. corner, 200x75 15,000
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 69 ft. w. of Franklin-av., —x100 4,000
Lafayette-av., e. s., 236.10 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.8x100 4,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 166.4 ft. e. of Chestnut-st., 60.7x 97.10x100 9,300
Myrtle-av., n. s., 69.7 ft. w. of Concord-st., 24.7x 99.7x29.7x247 500
Orient-av., e. s., New Lotts, very indefinite, 82x100 600
Park and Throop avs., s. e. corner, 200x200 13,800
Portland-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20 x100 2,000
Sigel-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 25x100 750
Sigel and Ridgewood avs., s. e. corner, 100x100 1,000
Union-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Kent-av., 50x100 3,000
Washington-av., e. s., 167 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 50x 100 9,000
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 1,067.7 ft. s. of Newtown and Bushwick road, 10 acres 20,000
Yates-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 50x16.1x50x 78.9 8,000
Lease Assigned.
Bedford-st. and Hanover-st., s. e. corner, 50x100x 132x140x100 5,000
3d-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of 12th-st., 19.6x75 2,000
4th-st. and 40th-st. northerly corner, 20 lots, C. 6,000
4th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 18th-st., 25x100 900
New-Lotts, W. Howard's heirs, lots Nos. 161 to 169 and 177 to 183, inclusive 3,300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Atlantic-st., w. s., adjoining Foster's, 1 acre and buildings $400
Grand-st., east of Prospect road, w. s., adjoining C. Smith's, 10 acres 2,000
Woodland, adjoining Lane's, 3 acres 300

North Hempstead.

Great Neck road, e. s., adjoining Gillilar's, house and lot, 50x200 ..... $1,000

Long Island City.

East 7th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100.. $900

Jamaica.

Liberty-av., s. s., adjoining W. C. Shethoff's, 15 acres $4,775
Washington-st., s. s., adjoining Bulkley Johnson's, 4 acres 3,000

Oyster Bay.

Road from Jericho road to Hempstead Harbor, s. s., adjoining Frost's, 3 acres $2,200

Foster's Meadow.

Woodland, adjoining Stillwell's, 5 acres $200

Whitestone.

East River, adjoining Post's, 5 acres, adjoining Irving's $7,700
Linden and Clinton avs., n. e. corner, 150x170 2,000

Valley Stream.

Rakeridge's store to Water Mill road, w. s., adjoining De Mott's, 16 acres $2,400

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Newark.

Tickenor-st., corner Kearney, 25x100 ..... $1,800
New-York-av., e. s., 200 ft. from corner of New-York-av. and Parkhill-st., 25x100 1,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 105 ft. from corner of Camp-st., 25x100 4,000
Littleton-av., w. s., 50 ft. on Littleton-av. 1,000
High-st., w. s., 125x200 2,000

Westfield.

Maple-place, n. s., 75x200 ..... $7,000

East Orange.

Long-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Dodd-st., 25x125 ..... $400
Long-st., w. s., 175 ft. from n. s. of Dodd-st., 25x 125 300

West Hoboken.

Lot No. 13, B. and R. 20, and lots Nos. 80, 81, 82, map of West Hoboken $4,000

Kearney.

3d-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Lotham-st., 25x100 ..... $625

Jersey City.

Wayne-st., n. w. corner of Jersey-av., 25x125 ..... $18,500
6th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 25x 98.3x98.3x97.8x98 800
Mercer-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Varick-st., 25x100 12,000

North Bergen.

Paterson plank road, w. s., 497 ft. s. e. of Secaucus road, 212x285 ..... $4,000

Union.

Lots Nos. 14 and 15, B. and R., 2, map of North Union, 50x100 ..... $300
Lots Nos. 55, 57, 61 and 63, B. and R., 4, and lots Nos. 10 and 17, B. and R., 3, above map, each 25 x100 1,140

Harrison.

John-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 6, Williams & Arrowsmith's property, 25x87 ..... $400

Hudson City.

Lot No. 2, adjoining the Beauvoir, 25x125 ..... $400
Lot No. 208, O. Van Vorst's property, 25x100 2,700
Colonie-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Bloomfield-st., 25x100 2,400
Pavonia-st., n. s., part of lot No. 13, John Cavalier, 16x100 600
Brown-st., e. s., lot Franklin and Hudson sts., 25x100 1,775
Lot No. 32, map of town of Hudson, 25x114 3,100
Lot No. 94, Fisher & Clinton map, 25x80 1,500

Bergen.

Lots No. 66, 67, 67 and 68, B. and R., 1, C. N. Bruckner's property $2,400
Brunswick-av., s. w. cor. Jackson-st. 3,000
Railroad-st., w. s., 104 ft. s. of Maple-st., 21x100.. 4,200
Pine-st., w. s., 501 ft. s. of Communipaw-av., 25 x100 600
Pine-st., e. s., 716 ft. n. of Communipaw-av., 25x98 1,000
Lot No. 18, B. & R., map of White & Warren's property, formerly Abner, 25x100 2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EXCHANGE—NEW-Lots Heights for sale or to lease; also, lots on Washington Heights for sale or to lease.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, rear stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 46th-st. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—A FARM CONTAINING 52 ACRES of clear land, with a good orchard and plenty of small fruit; with good house, barn and outbuildings; a delightful and healthy locality; situated on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, between Cranford and Westfield; convenient; walking distance from depot; the farm will be rented low to good parties. Inquire of TINGUE, HARRISON & BRIMER, Nos. 59 and 61 White-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR Sale or exchange, a farm of 60 acres, on Staten Island, fifteen minutes from railroad station, with good dwelling and outbuildings, and frontage on two roads; a bargain at $16,000. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Co.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., a country seat and farm of the late A. W. Bradley, with furniture and stock, containing 90-100 acres.

PICTURESQUE.

It extends from the Post Road, west to North-st., to within 300 feet of New-York road, bordered, in Harrison, where a station, it is understood, will be established, and is distant 1½ miles; from station at Mamaroneck, two miles from Rye, and a mile from Milton Station of the Portchester Railroad, now in course of construction.

THE PROPERTY

is one of the most desirable in the market for investment or residence. The land is well adapted for dairy or milk purposes; wash four or five good fronts on the road. Neighborhood excellent; $30,000 were spent by the late owner, in improvements.

HOUSE

contains library, conservatory, dining-room, two parlors and drawing-room on first floor; stable in large and new, and other outbuildings are of the most complete description. The two greenhouses and hot-houses are in perfect order.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS

are abundant. There are about 300 peach trees, 300 raspberry and Lawton blackberry, 2 acres of strawberrie and other fruits. Terms very liberal. Apply to

G. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, Executors, No. 115 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

For sale, a country seat, on high ground, at Ryde Park, fronting 1,000 feet on the Hudson River, and commanding from very superb views of the river and island. The place is located in a Park, covered with forest trees; is about 60 feet square, with an addition 30x40 feet, containing in all about 16 large rooms, 3 large piazzas, 3 bathrooms, water and gas throughout, two furnaces, bells, speaking tubes, marble mantels and grates in every room, and all in perfect repair; barn, stables, cow house, carriage house, greenhouse, hot-house, grounds laid out in good order, 4 acres of ground under the highest state of cultivation. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A sweet place in the heart of Bergen County, New-Jersey, about two acres nearly laid out; stable, four stalls; house, three, twelve rooms; plenty of fruit; 15 minutes' drive from depot; time from City to house, 1¼ hours. Would trade for heavy chestnut timber, between 4th and 7th a.m., worth about $2,000. My place worth $12,000; would pay cash for difference. Address L., Box No. 49 Post Office.

FOR SALE—"LOCKLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of George Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. B. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva; the grounds consist of a shady lawn and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and beautifully laid out with shrubbery; there are also various stables, cow-house, ice-house, ice-house (filled with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally. This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and surveys can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW splendid French-roof house, containing thirteen rooms; each section improved with gas; lot 25x200; beautifully laid out and well stocked with shrubbery and fruit trees; locality healthy; two minutes' walk to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Inquire of the owner, Douglas Neighborhood, N. Y., or at his office, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York. S. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A two-story cottage, containing 8 rooms; water in kitchen, dumb waiter, furnace, &c., with about an acre of land. Also, a little cottage, containing 10 rooms, handsomely furnished, with about an acre of land; both having a view of the Sound and within five minutes' walk of the depot; also a stable with yards. Apply to GEO. GOVEN, Sr., corner Main and Centre-sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAM-ford, Conn., house with large yard and garden, within five minutes' walk of depot and steamboat landing, and convenient to churches, schools and stores; house has 12 rooms, gas throughout; neighborhood first-class; a very desirable location for a commuter; will be sold low. Apply to STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEASHORE VILLA SITES, 1 to 15 acres each, pleasantly located on the south side of Staten Island; land fronts the water; the neighborhood of the fishing grounds; boating, bathing and fishing at the door; prices low; terms easy. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—A choice building lot of 1½ acres for sale, near railroad. Price $1,800. Also, choice lots, plots on easy terms. For particulars apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLAS SITES and farms of a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACK, WELLS & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TREMONT, Westchester County, one block from Harlem Railroad depot, a three-story house, with over acre of ground beautifully laid out. Apply to SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 46 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., a neatly-furnished cottage and lot, 40x102.10; a little gem. Inquire of J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., and at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 22, New-York City.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—178 acres, with good dwelling; 14 rooms; plenty of outbuildings, fruit, &c.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON the Hudson, one block from the station of the Central Park, a desirable residence; the house contains 12 rooms, and is in good order; there are 12 acres of land, coach-house and stable, and gardener's cottage; the place is in immaculate condition; for beauty of scenery, and is remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to E. S. MORSE, No. 120 Duane-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or 15 minutes' walk of the principal ferries; hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, N. J., 7 miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad, 7 minutes' walk of Chambers-st.) two cottages, large with garden; rent cheap; five minutes' walk from the station. Inquire of C. D. PRATT, No. 52 John-st., or of the Postmaster, English Neighborhood.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Contains 9 rooms; in a beautiful and healthy location; extensive view; plenty of ground including garden and lawn. Address Box No. 90 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A COUNTRY house furnished, in good order, with barn, garden, &c., also, a building lot, corner of Maple-st. and Perry-st. Apply to JOHN HONE.

TO LET ON THE BOULEVARD—Corner of 41st-st., a new and elegantly finished house, newly furnished, with garden, &c.; rent moderate. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two ball bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 320 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED, OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR IN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, OR AT
NO. 194 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,200 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 253 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of No. 303 Bowery, over the jewelry store, suitable for a photograph gallery or other business purposes. Inquire of JOHN COX, in the store.

TO LEASE—"POWERS' HOTEL," NOS. 17 and 19 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Apply at No. 128 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 146 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LET, the store and loft of No. 478 and 480 Broadway, will be let on desirable terms. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS IN NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John-st. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 14 Cliff-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

AT FORDHAM.
BY STANLEY DAY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 252 BROADWAY, SELLS ON SATURDAY, MAY 22, UPON THE GROUND, CORNER KINGSBRIDGE AND OLD ACADEMY DAM ROADS, UPON A RIVAL OF HARLEM TRAIN, LEAVING 27TH-ST. AT 3½, AFFORDHAM DEPOT, WHERE CARRIAGES WILL BE IN WAITING TO TAKE PERSONS ON THE LAND, ABOUT 50 BUILDING LOTS, SECOND TO NONE ROUND BEN JEROME PARK AND MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE, WANTING NO RECOMMENDATION BUT THAT OF A PERSONAL INSPECTION, AND TO BE SOLD IF THEY DO NOT BRING ONE-HALF THE PRICE WHICH LOTS FAR INFERIOR IN POSITION, LOCATION OR IMPROVEMENT HAVE LATELY SOLD FOR JUST BELOW THE PROPERTY. OPERATORS AND SPECULATORS BE ON HAND. MAPS AT AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, NO. 252 BROADWAY, OR MAILED FREE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the bankrupt above-named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, Broadway, in the City of New-York, by W. S. Brown, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1869, at 12 M., all the right, title and interest of Samuel P. Townsend in and of the lands and waters, said land being in New-York Bay, opposite to and south of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, between the block of Varick and Jenkins sts., (or Washington,) in Jersey City, as they would be if extended into the Bay, and being the same property which was claimed to be an undivided fourth part of certain lands under water situated as above, but heretofore conveyed by said Samuel P. Townsend. Also, eighteen-twenty-fourths in possession, the right to reclaim these and wharves; eight-twelfths interest in galvanizing fence posts, block and sheet iron for roofing purposes; four-twelfths interest in a patent for galvanizing and painting a barge at $16,000. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Co.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HENRY M. HALLOCK, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.,
TUESDAY, MAY 25, AT ½ P. M.,
AT THE LIBRARY,
SEVENTY DESIRABLE LOTS.

Known as the Richard Archer property, Yonkers.

This property is beautifully located on Ashburton-av., within twelve minutes' walk of cars and steamboats.

Sixty per cent can remain.

Twenty trains and six boats; thirty minutes from 34th-st.

Particulars and maps at office of auctioneers, and at the *Statesman* Office, Yonkers.

THURSDAY, MAY 27,
AT 3 P. M.,
On the premises,
29 VALUABLE BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING LOTS, AT TARRYTOWN,

Including water frontage within 200 yards of depot and steamboat landing.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1,
AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
BELLEFIELD,
The country seat of the late
JAMES BOORMAN,
At Ryde Park.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

In the Circuit Court.—Rustin vs. Bagnell et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 27th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the "Rustin Homestead," being the old homestead of Newport of which Patience Wise R. Rustin was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 30 feet, on land of Jos. A. Peckham 250 8-12 feet, on land of Fell 84 8-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Isaacs 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, wholesome in front.

The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.

The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps. J. F. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal.

Charleston, S. C.

Particulars of HAZARD, APPLEBY & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 20 CORTLANDT-ST.—NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHURCH-ST. EXTENSION, AT AUCTION.

B. H. LUDDOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Corner lot, 20 feet, with valuable five-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone store, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., northeast corner Church-st. extension; lot 26½ front, 31.3 rear by 128 feet in depth. Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HARRIET NORTHRUP against GEORGE WILLIAM CRONKRIGHT and others.—Pursuant to a decree of a Special Term of the Supreme Court made in this action, on the 16th day of April, 1869, and by virtue of the power contained in the last will and testament of Garret Cronkright, deceased, I, the undersigned trustee, under the will duly appointed by the Supreme Court, in and by the judgment aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the second ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point being the southwesterly corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, running thence southerly along said Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel to Ninth-avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel to Sixteen-street, one hundred feet to the westerly side of Ninth-avenue; thence southerly along said Ninth-avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; which said premises, with the buildings thereon, are known by the street Numbers 71 Ninth-avenue and 142 and 144 West Sixteenth-street.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1869.
GEORGE H. PURSER, Trustee.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OXEN AND HORSES.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT AT WILLETS POINT,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 20, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for two Oxen and two Horses, whose offer for the same will be received by the undersigned at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor, until 12 M., on MONDAY, May 31, 1869, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals must be addressed to the butcher; combined live weight about 2,872 pounds.

One Black Horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high.
One Bay Mare, 15 years old, 16 hands high.

The Butcher to the Dozen will specify the price per pound actual live weight.

The animals are open to inspection from date to day of sale, and must be removed within five days after notice of award, at cost of delivery. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids if required. The envelopes containing proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Government Animals," and be addressed to the undersigned at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor. No newspaper will copy this advertisement unless specially ordered.
HENRY L. ABBOT,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 48 Chambers-st., and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER—ON SATURDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 95 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

A VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN TEAM OF HORSES, WAGON, HARNESS, &c., &c., viz.: The celebrated bay horse WHALEBONE, aged 15 hands high, 5 years in harness; can trot or canter the ordinary bottom and great endurance. A ROAN MARE, about 15 hands; has trotted in single harness in 2:37, and can trot to the pole in full; have been driven together.

Also, a light VICTORIA BREET on four springs, with pole and shafts, made by J. C. Haas; in very fine order.

Also, AN ELEGANT TOP TROTTING WAGON, made by Brewster, of Broome-st.; has pole and shafts; cost $350. Also, a very fine double harness, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them. Without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PIANOS, SAFES, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 166 Liberty-st., parlor, chamber and library furniture, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, beds and bedding, pictures, two rosewood pianos, three safes, glassware, cutlery, plated ware, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. M. BENTLEY, BROWN & CO.—ON TUESDAY, May 25, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier 13 East River:

1,800 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons,
Cargo brig Marie Louise, from Messina.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad through 10th-st., in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1869, I will sell at public auction in the "Governor's Room," of the City Hall Park, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate, and use a railroad with a double track, and the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working of the same, through, along, and upon 10-st., in the City of New-York, from the North River to the East River, on the terms and conditions following:

First—The person or persons or corporation whose bid shall be accepted of such sale shall, within four months after the date of such sale, have and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings which are not caused by the neglect of delay in completing the same, the time during which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. The

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite (Cabin-deck) passenger steamers are expected to sail as follows:

INDIA.....May 22 BRITANNIA.....June 5
DORIAN.....May 29 DACIAN.....June 12
CAMBRIA.....May 29 IOWA.....June 12
UNITED KINGDOM June 1 COLUMBIA.....June 19

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion, good for 12 months, $140. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27. Passengers booked to and from Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.Surmont.SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, June 26
FERDIRE.....DUCERRE.SATURDAY, July 10

Rates of passage (payable in gold, (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 9
BOYNA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 16
CUNARD.....WEDNESDAY.....June 23
CHINA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 30

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value thereof expressed therein are signed.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 45 North River. WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO, 2,500 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 2,500 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, 1,555 tons.....June 9, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,125 tons.....June 16, at 10½ A. M.
VIRGINIA, 3,125 tons.....June 23, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....June 30, at 10½ A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.

Seamen and children half rates.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, May 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, May 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....(via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
(BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | First Cabin.....$85
To London.....105 | To London.....90
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....95
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$40
Halifax.....10 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....25 | St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....May 20 KEDAR.....May 29
SAXONIA.....May 27 MALTA.....June 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 4 North River.

THE QUEEN, GEORGE, WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 11 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMSON, SATURDAY, May 22, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....June 9
CITY OF DUBLIN.....July 7

And monthly thereafter during the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin.....	$100, Currency	Cabin.....	$80, Gold
Steerage....	35, Currency	Steerage.....	35, Gold

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin. | | |
Outside. | Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage.
$275 | $250 | $150 | $65

CHANGE OF SAILING DATE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST DAYS OF EACH MONTH,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAHEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 2 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TEELEGRAPH, May 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. BLOGUM, June 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 22.

These splendid steamers carry the United States mail, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. M. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROY ALMAILS.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 27
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....June 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....June 10

For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PERRY, SATURDAY, May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEARBORN, FRIDAY, June 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & BONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain ROGERS,
ON WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile, if so now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent, to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lowest rates by other lines.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON.....SAGOR.....Saturday, May 22
DORTES.....WHELDEN.....Saturday, June 12

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 82 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular schooner-rigged steamship MAGNOLIA, M. S. CROWELL, Master, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st. Cabin passage, $20.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Against St. Johns River (HAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 12 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail June 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, 20 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND OMNIBUS RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HOBART, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CROWELL, THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 19 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ASKINS, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 22 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULLEY, TUESDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 16 East River at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MOORE, THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 19 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of merchandise per steamship Ivanhoe, from London, which vessel recently put into Fayal in distress, and was there condemned, and her cargo transhipped to this port per bark Jane, are hereby notified that the said bark Jane has been received at this port. Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign average bond. LAWSON & WALKER.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1869. No. 60 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. G. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
8.30 A. M.	8.45 A. M.	**ERIE RAILWAY.**—Express trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
		New and improved Drawing-room Cars through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Money.
1.45 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also, for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Money.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	Orange County Express, stopping only at Starrtown, Junction, Turner's, and Harlem Valley Junction, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Money.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	Way Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
8.30 P. M.	8.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
9.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	Mail Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	Saturday only, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders left for checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 34th-st. and Broadway), and at depots foot of Chambers-st., foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. P. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This road will be prepared for the travel on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

leaving New-York from pier No. 36 North River (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.) daily, (Sundays excepted), at.....4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at.....7:45 A. M.

Stopping at Perth Amboy only at pier No. 8 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way.....$1 00
Excursion tickets.....1 50
Season tickets, one month, $12; two months, $18; three months, $20.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., leaving at pier No. 36 about 11 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.

E. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after May 12, 1869,

The trains will leave by the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New-York, as follows:

8.00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
4.30 P. M. express to Patchogue.
(Passengers will be ticketed through by this train to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.)
6.30 P. M. accommodation to Islip.
6.30 P. M. to Merrick and way stations.

Summer arrangement will be made June 1, 1869.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip: 4 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10.20 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3.30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4.30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5.30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., Night Express, for Greenport. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

L. D. ARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M. (Saratoga Express, 8:45 A. M.); Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs daily.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Pres't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 6 A. M., 8:30, 10, 12:45, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M., and at 12 midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The New-Haven, Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain E. P. Curtis, having been elegantly refurnished, will run between Pier No. 2 East River, foot of Peck-slip, DAILY at 3½ P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken as low rates.

D. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA will COMMENCE running in place of steamer MARY POWELL SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cornwall, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Bayles' Dock (Ft. Schuyler), Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Manhattan leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $60 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from Roslyn, L. I., will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Glen Cove, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Sayville, daily at 4:30 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River (foot below Wall-st.), touching at 27th-st. at 5:30. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Ramsey & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Supply Department.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.—THE NEW Steamboat SUNNYSIDE, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to commence her regular trips on Monday, May 24, and continue to run every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7 o'clock P. M., on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 20, 8 A. M.	Thursday, May 20, 2 P. M.
Friday, May 21, 11 A. M.	Friday, May 21, 4 P. M.
Saturday, May 22, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, May 24, 6:30 A. M.
Monday, May 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, May 25, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, May 25, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, May 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, May 26, 6:30 P. M.	Thursday, May 27, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, May 27, 4:30 P. M.	Friday, May 28, 9 A. M.
Friday, May 28, 10 A. M.	Saturday, May 29, 5:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 29, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 31, 5:30 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT to Long Branch, Shrewsbury and Intermediate Points.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, will commence her regular Sunday trips on SUNDAY, May 23, 1869, and every SUNDAY MORNING thereafter, leaving Jackson-st. wharf, East River, at 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Christopher-st. at 8½, and 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock; allowing two hours at Newburg. Tickets for the entire excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT to Long Branch, Shrewsbury and Intermediate Points.—The fastest theatrical river steamer in the world, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 4 o'clock, connecting with the New-York Central, Hudson River and Shrewsbury and Long Branch Railroads for all points West, North and Northwest and East.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, touching at foot of 26th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's Pt. The steamer NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL BURNSIDE will be in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEW-BURGH.—The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will commence running daily from Newburg on SUNDAY MORNING, June 6, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, PLEASURE parties, &c., of a good class.—St. Renan's Well, a beautiful float of 11 acres, overlooking Flushing Bay, connected with a spacious dancing saloon, with a large building and outbuildings, swings, &c., is the most attractive place in the country. The new proprietors are determined to keep it in the best order, and make it a thoroughly delightful place of resort for Sunday Schools and all other respectable gatherings. Very accessible by steamboat and railroad. Apply to W. A. FITCH, No. 248 Broadway, New-York.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large fast iron steamer ROCKAWAY HOLLOW, and Hempstead WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Long Beach, Rockaway, Manhattan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from Jersey City and Weehawken. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS

IN SWITZERLAND.

GRAND HOTEL LEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's Office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., May 31, 1869, for furnishing the stone required in the construction of two Lift Locks and one Guard Lock for the Canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.

The proposals in duplicate will specify the rates at which the stone will be furnished and delivered, as per specification, the following quantities of stone:

9,000 cubic yards Face Stone, as per specification.
17,170 cubic yards Backing Stone, as per specification.
1,000 cubic yards Coping Stone, for Vertical or Railroad Wall, as per specification.
1,870 cubic yards Rubble Stone, for Slope Wall, as per specification.

Proposals in duplicate will be received for furnishing and delivering the stone for one or all of the Locks—the Government accepting the most advantageous. Only one proposition, however, from the same party for the same Lock will be received.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible parties, and certified to by a judge of the United States Government, or other responsible person, known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contract for the amount upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, and furnish the difference between them and the next highest bidder.

Parties proposing must be prepared to commence work under their contract on or before the 15th day of June, 1869, and have their contract so far forward by the 1st of October, 1869, that a fair proportion of stone must be delivered in each and every working month of the time specified.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Quantities and specifications, and all necessary papers, will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's Office at Keokuk, for twelve days prior to the date of letting.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the Quarries and the location for the Lock, before bidding for the work.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, and has the means at his disposal to do the work required and in the time specified.

Printed copy of the notice must be attached to each bid.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing stone for the Locks for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut. Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, May 11, 1869.

TO DREDGERS.

In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Architects, proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 24th inst., for the removal of the rip-rap work on the outline of the United States property at the Battery, consisting of about 20,000 cubic yards, from the south-westerly point of the pier on the east side of the Battery, thence easterly on the line as established by the Harbor Commissioners. The materials to be removed are to be deposited in such place as may be directed, so as to be clear of the side of the new granite wall. The top of the rip-rap work is about two feet above water at low tide, and is of all sizes, and will require a scow of 40 feet in length to be fastened so as to have a clear space of twenty feet in width; the work to be completed within four weeks from the date of its acceptance of the Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to be approved by such officers as may be designated by the Treasury Department, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Specimen of the proposal, and all other necessary information, will be given by

W. F. EPPERBROOK, Superintendent,
No. 146 East 26th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN a well-established wholesale and retail book and stationery business down town. Address BOOKS, Box No. 131 Times Office. Agents need not apply.

PARTNER WANTED IN A SAW. a well-established business; profits $10,000 to $15,000 a year; capital required, $15,000 to $20,000; references required and given. Address M. & F., Box No. 6,146 Post Office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN THE FALL for the second floor; a large front bedroom, parlor attached, and private table, suitable for a gentleman and wife, location between 4th and 8th-sts. and 10th and 9th-sts. Address R. L. M., Box No. 4,600 Post Office.

SUITES OF SUPERIOR FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast, board and private table, if desired, in a private family in one of the best sections of the city; house is three-story brown stone; terms from $10 to $20 per week. Apply at No. 2 West 23d-st., close to 5th-av. No meals.

BOARDING.—DON'T GO IN THE COUNTRY. Elegant furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms, with water, bath, gas and board for two at $16 and $20 a week, only 15 minutes from the Park; in the first-class house No. 146 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d-ave.; a few half rooms for $8.

A SMALL, PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate two gentlemen with very nicely furnished rooms, without board, at No. 8 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. References exchanged.

NO. 316 EAST 30TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; breakfast if desired; dinner at 6; references.

NO. 149 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A first-class single or suite of rooms, with board, private table to order if desired. Location and appointments most eligible to those wishing quietness and comfort.

NO. 241 EAST 50TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.—An invalid lady or gentleman at moderate rates; respectability; desiring the comforts and kind attentions of a home in the family of a widow lady, where there are no boarders, are requested to call as above.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF NICELY furnished rooms and a single room to rent (probably to gentlemen only, without board, in a private house); references required. Apply at No. 25 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—NO. 23 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Elegantly furnished parlors, bedrooms, &c. First-class rooms, with bedrooms attached, at Summer prices; private tables or board. Also, rooms without board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, a few front rooms; the most desirable location, convenient to cars. Apply at No. 20 Sussex, Jersey City, N. J., or at No. 32 Chambers-st., to W. H. SHANG.

AN INVALID CAN RECEIVE GOOD accommodation and attention in the family of a physician; house has all the modern improvements; quiet, first-class. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 143 Times Office.

A SMALL, PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very neatly-furnished room, without board, at No. 36 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. References exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 35TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished parlors, bath, &c.; also, one or two single rooms, overlooking Madison-square; without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, for families or single gentlemen, from $10 to $20 per week; also, a few unfurnished rooms required. Apply at No. 19 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS.—En suite or singly, to let, to gentlemen only, without board; first-class location; private family. Inquire at No. 33 East 30th-st.

TWO OR THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms, in a first-class house, single or either, with or without board; moderate terms. Apply at No. 2 West 12th-st., close to 5th-av. No meals.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and bedroom on the second floor to let, without Board, at No. 15 University-place. References exchanged.

NO. 19 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE minutes from New-York Hotel, choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or en suite, with or without board.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN A respectable family for one or two children from eight to twelve years of age. Inquire of Mrs. SAMUEL A. SMITH, Bowne-av., Flushing, L. I.

NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST., LONDON Terrace.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; location one of the finest; terms reasonable.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—A New-England lady has a few elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; table first class; location convenient; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom on second floor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 245 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church; also, an upper bedroom.

A PLEASANT HOME.—A PARTY OF a gentleman or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with well-furnished rooms and first-class board on moderate terms at No. 53 Madison-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for single gentlemen, gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply at No. 32 Morton-st.

A CHEAP REAR FLOOR TO LET—No. 12 Morris-place, near 10th-av.; splendid accommodations; brown-stone house. Apply on premises, from 10 to 11.

BROADWAY, NO. 955, A LARGE AND beautiful room, with alcove, to let on second floor; suitable for office or any light business. Apply on premises of A. W. GARAUDAN.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO let, on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with board, at No. 19 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 237.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms to let, with or without private table. References required.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS on the second floor, facing the south, to let with board, separately or en suite.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON SEC-ond floor to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 Lexington-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET—FROM May 15, a large bedroom with bathroom attached, with or without board. Also, a single room.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, to let to a single gentleman, in the private residence No. 227 East 60th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained near Glen Cove, on Long Island; splendid healthy location; good boating and bathing; inquire of COURT & GOLDSMITH, No. 5 James-slip, or address WM. H. COUCH, Locust Valley Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and infant, in Newark, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address, stating terms, &c., H. G., Box No. 100 Times Office.

FARM-HOUSE BOARD.—ADDRESS S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.

Route via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station, 17 miles east of Syracuse.

These famous MINERAL WATERS are a specific for rheumatism, gout, scrofula and diseases of the skin and kidneys.

New and spacious HOTEL accommodations ready for guests June 1. SINGLE ROOMS, SUITES for families or FURNISHED COTTAGES secured by early application. Hot and cold mineral baths, charging drives, games, music, trout fishing, picturesque scenery, telegraph, daily mails, &c.

For illustrated circular, with view of buildings, terms, &c., apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st., N. Y., or H. P. BACKUS, M. D.,

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Interesting Proceedings in Both Assemblies Yesterday.

Further Steps Taken Toward a Reunion of the Two Branches of the Church.

Important Committees Appointed and Reports Received.

The Old School—Second Day.

The Assembly was called to order by the Moderator, Dr. JACOBUS, at 9 o'clock A. M., and the minutes were read and approved. It was ordered that the first half hour of each morning's session be occupied in devotional exercises. A few moments were thus spent. During these services the venerable Dr. STRONG occupied a seat on the right of the Moderator. Dr. MUSGRAVE's prayer was full of most earnest petitions for reunion. A commission was received from the other Assembly, (N. S.,) certifying the appointment of delegates to this Assembly to represent it, as follows:

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS and WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

The following Committees were appointed by the Moderator:

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE WITH THE OTHER ASSEMBLY.

Ministers—Rev. Dr. G. W. Musgrave, Rev. Dr. A. G. Hall, Rev. Dr. L. H. Atwater, Rev. Dr. Willis Lord, Rev. Dr. H. E. Wilson. Elders—Robert Carter, J. C. Grier, Chas. D. Drake, Henry Day, W. M. Francis.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Bills and Overtures.—Ministers—Geo. H. Musgrave, D. D., J. H. M. Knox, D. D., Jno. S. Hays, J. M. Batchelder, J. Irwin Smith, Robert Beer, D. F. McFarland. Ruling Elders—William M. Francis, T. S. Hening, Joseph Combs, Hugh Lee, Benj. Silver.

Judicial Committee.—Ministers—A. G. Hall, D. D., Stephen Yerkes, D. D., Saml. Miller, D. D., John McClintock, O. A. Hills, J. G. Reeser, D. D., W. M. Robinson. Ruling Elders—Charles D. Drake, John T. Nixon, Martin Ryerson, Henry Day, Wm. Shenck.

Board of Foreign Missions.—Ministers—Willis Lord, D. D., S. Mattoon, J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Jno. H. Sherrard, Jno. Gillespie, J. J. Henderson, S. M. Irwin. Ruling Elders—David Conger, Jno. C. Hervey, Jos. G. Bartlett, James Davidson, D. S. Marquis.

Board of Domestic Missions.—Ministers—John Hall, D. D., Wm. C. Roberts, David R. McCarry, Wm. O. Johnstone, R. S. Goodman, Jos. H. Dagnard, L. G. Hay. Ruling Elders—J. A. Gardner, Robert Davis, Henry Meeker, John Potter, Archibald McClure.

Board of Education.—Ministers—Robert Hamilton, D. D., J. R. Gastitt, Jas. Hoskinson, Henry C. McCook, D. C. Lyon. Ruling Elders—Walter B. Crane, David Oliphant, H. E. Smith.

Board of Publication.—Ministers—J. H. Atwater, D. D., J. R. Dunn, Ezra W. Fisk, D. D., M. A. Parkinson, G. S. Plumley. Ruling Elders—John B. Skinner, William C. Reed, Horatio P. Van Cleve.

Board of Church Extension.—Ministers—E. J. Newlin, D. D., W. C. Anderson, Wm. W. Campbell, Samuel Findley, J. B. Dickey. Ruling Elders—Dennis Baldwin, Horatio G. Spofford, R. Lamberton.

Freedmen's Committee.—Ministers—Benjamin C. Cutchinon, S. S. Murkland, Thomas McCauley, D. E. Richardson, Joseph Williams. Ruling Elders—Thomas Hunt, John H. Thompson, Rel Hills.

Disabled Ministers' Fund.—Ministers—W. R. Marshall, D. D., J. C. McClintock, E. F. Williams. Ruling Elders—Samuel Burtis, E. F. Houseman.

Theological Seminaries.—Ministers—W. H. Hornblower, D. D., Robt. Hamill, D. D., W. J. McKnight, J. W. Dinsmore, J. B. Stewart, S. M. Bayless, Jno. Gillespie. Ruling Elders—Henry Day, T. S. Henning, M. D., Judge Skinner, W. M. Francis, H. G. Spofford.

Narrative of the State of Religion.—Ministers—Thos. H. Skinner, Jr., D. D., J. B. Stewart, T. D. Ewing. Ruling Elders—George M. Maclean, John C. Hervey.

Finance.—Ruling Elders—Robert Carter, Levi A. Ward, James E. Brown.

Foreign Correspondence.—Ministers—H. R. Wilson, D. D., Wm. Blackwood, D. D., J. R. Eckard, D. D. Ruling Elders—Wm. P. Buffett, M. C. Grier.

Systematic Beneficence.—Ministers—C. K. Imbrie, D. D., James Harper, D. D., James F. Holcomb, A. A. E. Taylor. Ruling Elders—Theodore Strong, George H. Nitchie.

Devotional Exercises.—Ministers—J. O. Murray, D. D., John Hall, D. D., William M. Paxton, D. D., M. C. Sutphen. Ruling Elders—A. B. Belknap, W. S. Gilman, Sr.

Mileage.—Ruling Elders—Morris Patterson, Peter Schoonmaker, E. B. Hall.

Leave of Absence.—Ministers—Wilson Phraner, S. M. Bayless, A. K. Strong. Ruling Elders—Nelson Blue, Samuel Cochran.

The following orders of the day were then decided upon, the first order of each day being at 10 A. M.:

Monday—1. Board of Publication. 2. Board of Church Extension.

Tuesday—1. Board of Foreign Missions. 2. Board of Education.

Wednesday—1. Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers. 2. Committee on Freedmen.

Thursday—1. Board of Domestic Missions.

A Committee, Rev. Dr. IRVING, Chairman, appointed by the last Assembly on Systematic Benevolence, presented a report which contained a plan for assessing Synods, these to assess Presbyteries, and they in turn to assess Sessions for all the stated objects of benevolence. This matter was referred to the appropriate Standing Committee, and will come up again.

The Reformed (late Dutch) Church sent a certificate of the appointment of delegates to this body, namely, Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., *Primarius*, and Rev. R. WELLS, *Secundus*. The delegates from the new Presbytery of Austin, Texas, were on motion enrolled and took their seats.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., were authorized to sell the church property.

The Assembly then adjourned to 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. MUSGRAVE reported from a Committee raised by the last Assembly to meet Committees of the New School and several other Presbyterian bodies the following document:

APRIL 15, 1869.

A meeting was held at the Mission House, No. 307 Arch-street, Philadelphia, of the following members of the respective Committees, appointed by the General Assemblies in pursuance of a request by the Convention held in Philadelphia Nov. 6, 1867, viz.: Rev. Drs. JOHN T. PIERSELY, DAVID R. KEES and WM. DAVIDSON, from the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America; Rev. Drs. WM. JENKINS and WM. E. MOSHER, from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (New School;) Rev. Drs. GEORGE W. MUSGRAVE and ALEX. T. MCGILL and Hon. ROBERT McKINNEY, from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School.

It was unanimously resolved, that union among the different denominations represented is very desirable, if their way be clear. It was then resolved that the basis agreed on by the Philadelphia Convention, be referred to be taken as a guide for the deliberations of this conference. Being altered and amended in several particulars, it was unanimously adopted in the following form, viz:

ARTICLE 1. Holy Scriptures, Old and New Testaments, are acknowledged to be the inspired word of God and the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

ART. 2. The Westminster Confession of Faith, as the same has been received by the various Presbyteries represented in its doctrine concerning the power of the Civil Magistrate, together with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, shall be received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

ART. 3. The United Church shall receive and adopt the Presbyterian form of Church Government.

ART. 4. First, it is the will of God that the Book of Psalms should be used by the Church in His worship to the end of the world. And the united body shall at the earliest practicable day, prepare as faithful and acceptable a version of these Psalms as may be for use in the Church. Second, any of the Churches desiring to use the psalms exclusively in the service of song shall always have the right, unchallenged, to do so.

It was then resolved, that the foregoing be submitted by the Committee composing this Conference to their respective Assemblies for consideration; and that, if they receive the favorable action of the Churches, the Committee of Conference be authorized to appoint such a Committee of five to meet at Pittsburg, Penn., on the first Wednesday of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration such further steps as may be necessary to be added, in order to a formal consummation of the union of the Bodies here represented.

The above is faithfully extracted from the minutes approved April 15, 1869.

ALEX. T. MCGILL, Secretary.

A request from the National Temperance Society that the ministers preach a temperance sermon on the last Sabbath of the year, was agreed to.

A semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Board of Education was fixed for Tuesday evening next, and Rev. Drs. LORD, MCGILL, BEADLE and MCCOSH were invited to make addresses.

A notice was received from the New School Assembly that it has appointed a Committee of Conference with this Assembly Rev. Drs. ADAMS, FISHER, SHAW and PATTERSON, and Messrs. STRONG, HAINES, DODGE, PARSONS and NEWBIGIN.

Dr. SAMUEL MILLER moved that the papers of the Committee on Reunion be placed in the custody of the Stated Clerk, to be used under the same rules with other papers, the property of the Assembly. This was carried.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported, through its Chairman, Dr. J. O. MURRAY, appointments for preaching next Sunday, the 23d inst., as follows:

Brick Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. Dr. M. W. Jacobus; 4 P. M., Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson.

First Church, Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street—10:30 A. M., O. H. Hills; 4 P. M., John Gillespie.

Presbyterian Church, corner of Hudson and Houston streets—10:30 A. M., Rev. Dr. J. R. Adams; 4 P. M., Rev. Dr. Musgrave.

Madison-avenue Church, corner of Forty-second-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. Dr. Musgrave; 4 P. M., Rev. Dr. Adams.

Central Church, Broadway and Fifty-first-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. Dr. Musgrave; 4 P. M., Rev. Dr. Adams.

Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. Dr. Musgrave; 4 P. M., Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Seventh United Presbyterian Church, West Forty-fourth-street—7:30 P. M., Rev. J. R. Lagarley.

Collegiate Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street—Rev. A. McLean.

Reformed Church, Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. A. A. E. Taylor.

Fourth Church, Thirty-fourth-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. T. A. Wood, D. D.; 4 P. M., Rev. Dr. James Harper; 7:30 P. M., Rev. W. R. Marshall, D. D.

Forty-second-street Church—10:30 A. M., Rev. A. G. Hall, D. D.; 7:30 P. M., Rev. W. H. Hornblower.

Alexander Church, Seventh-avenue and Eighteenth-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. Robert Beer; 7:30 P. M., Rev. James Gardiner.

Fortieth-street Church—10:30 A. M., Rev. Dr. Wing; 7:30 P. M., Rev. G. A. Hills.

Washington Heights Church—10:30 A. M., Rev. A. E. Strong.

First Reformed Presbyterian Church, West Twelfth-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. B. C. Critchlow. West Twenty-fifth-street United Presbyterian Church—10:30 A. M., Rev. A. M. Beveridge.

Chelsea Church, West Twenty-second-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. W. J. McKnight; 4 P. M., Rev. John S. Stewart.

Lexington-avenue Church, corner of Forty-sixth-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. S. Miller, D. D.; 3:30 P. M., Rev. Dr. A. D. Mitchell.

United Presbyterian Church, Harlem—10:30 A. M., Rev. W. W. Campbell; 3:30 P. M., Rev. J. M. Shields.

Eighteenth-street Methodist Church—10:30 A. M., Rev. J. B. Stewart; 7:30 P. M., Rev. R. C. Matthews, D. D.

Church of the Strangers, Chapel of New-York University, Wooster-street, near Waverley-place—10:30 A. M., Rev. S. M. Bayliss.

West-Chester Church, Twenty-second-street—10:30 A. M., Rev. Dr. Atwater; 3:30 P. M., Rev. John S. Hays.

The Assembly then adjourned to Saturday morning, 9:30 o'clock.

In connection with devotional exercises which followed the adjournment, a hearty and devout prayer was offered by Rev. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Georgia, familiarly known in his own region as "Uncle Joe." He was for many years a slave of HOWELL COBB, and is a most intelligent, earnest and eloquent preacher.

The New School—Second Day.

The New School General Assembly met in the Church of the Covenant, (Rev. Dr. PRESTISS',) at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after spending an hour in devotional exercises, opened the meeting for business at 9:30 o'clock, the Moderator, Rev. Dr. FOWLER, of Utica presiding.

After the opening prayer, the Moderator announced the standing committees. They are fourteen in number, as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Bills and Overtures—A. T. Chester, D. D., Chairman.

Judicial—G. P. King, D. D., Chairman.

Judicial Publication—L. Harling, D. D., Chairman.

Foreign Missions—G. W. Hleacock, D. D., Chairman.

Education—E. Huntington, D. D., Chairman.

Home Missions—Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., Chairman.

Publication—T. S. Hastings, D. D., Chairman.

Church Erection—Herrick Johnson, D. D., Chairman.

Sabbath Schools—D. W. Poor, D. D., Chairman.

Ministerial Relief—S. B. Canfield, D. D., Chairman.

Narrative of Religion—David Magie, Chairman.

Mileage of Commissioners—Francis Ferry, Chairman.

Devotional Exercises—T. S. Hastings, D. D., Chairman.

Leave of Absence—Josiah Seward, Chairman.

Religious Wants of the Freedmen—Arthur Mitchell, Chairman.

Mr. WALTER GRIFFITH, Secretary of Committee on Foreign Missions, read the report of the section of that Committee for the past year. The full amount contributed during the year was $104,150—793 churches furnishing no contributions. The report was referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Missions.

Rev. Dr. PATTERSON moved that the report of the New School branch of the Joint Committee on Reunion, for 1867, be next taken up. Carried. Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, of New-York, read the report.

In 1866 each branch appointed a Committee of nine ministers and six ruling elders to meet and report the result of their deliberations to the next General Assembly of their respective branches. The Committees met in February and May, 1866, and, being subsequently continued, in March, 1868, and presented their final report to the Assemblies meeting at Albany and Harrisburg. The terms of reunion were adopted by the Assemblies, and submitted by them to the Presbyteries. Subsequently a deputation from the Old School Assembly suggested the striking out of a clause as to the explanation and illustration of the doctrines of the confession, but the Harrisburg Assembly (New School) being now reduced in numbers, could not entertain the suggestion. The New School Committee met in New-York in January, 1869, and issued an address, setting forth that the New School Presbyteries had approved the basis agreed upon by the two Assemblies, whole and entire, while the Old School Presbyteries had approved only the basis as proposed to be amended by the Committee from the Albany Assembly, and recommended that the proposed amendment of the Old School branch be agreed to, with an additional one striking out the whole of the tenth article.

Judge ALLISON, of Philadelphia, said that as a member of the New School Committee, he had, in answer to a query submitted to him by letter at the time, voted "no," as to the propriety of putting forth in an address the suggestions as to amending the basis in accordance with the wishes of the Old School Assembly. He desired this fact to be recorded in the report, as a matter of historical accuracy.

On motion of Rev. Dr. FISHER, the report was referred to the Committee of Conference on Reunion.

The Moderator then announced the following named special committees:

On Overtures with Special Committee on Reunion, appointed by the Old School Branch—Rev. Drs. Wm. Adams, S. W. Fisher, R. W. Patterson, J. F. Stearns, and J. B. Shaw. Elders—Wm. Strong, Daniel Haines, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Jacob B. Vermilye and John L. Knight.

On the Communication received from the Presbyterian Church in Canada, asking for a Representation in this Assembly—Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., Rev. George M. Maxwell, D. D., Rev. James E. Bonar.

On Overtures of Last Political Assembly—Revs. H. Dowling, D. D., A. Mitchell, C. S. Dunning. Elders—Nathan Lane, G. G. Roots.

REPORT OF HOME MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. KENDALL, Secretary of the Standing Committee on Home Missions, then read the report of that Committee. The interest in the work has been greater during the year just closed than in any previous year. The anti-Papal immigration is increasing, and the disintegration going on among the Catholics is remarkable. The report alludes, too, to the great increase of Chinese immigration to this country, and especially to the Pacific coast. Rev. Dr. May can be more useful in bringing the Papists, Jews and infidels under the influence of the Gospel than the Home Mission organization. It could here reach more Chinese than in China and more progress than in Africa. The report avers that though there are numbers of mission schools and Sabbath Schools established throughout the country, the new churches that rise up are remarkably few. Six missionaries died during the past year; 400 missionaries have been employed, of which number reports were received from 323. The number of conversions is reported at 2,400; additions to church membership, 2,745; 2,111 were received on personal application, and 1,340 by letter; 73 new churches have been formed during the year. The great need of which the report complains is that of more ministers for the West. The report was referred.

THE FREEDMEN'S HOME MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD then read the report of the Freedmen's Department of the Committee on Home Missions. The Assembly of 1868 recommended the work of evangelizing the freedmen to the liberality of the churches. Itinerant and unsettled parties took advantage of this recommendation, and visited the churches on their own responsibility, receiving much of the aid that would otherwise have been contributed to the direct and organized work of the Committee. What was thus gained to the general cause has been lost to the Church and Christ. Twenty-one are now laboring among the freedmen in aid of this denomination, eighteen of whom were sent out by the New-York Committee. Of these latter one is in Charleston, five in Greenville, four in Columbia, one in Chester, S. C.; three in Jacksonville, Fla., and four in Raleigh, N. C. Sixty-one denominational schools have been established, in all, among the freedmen. Contributions in their support have been received, however, from only about one-eighth of the denominational churches. One hundred and eighty-nine churches responded to the call of the Committee for money for educating the freedmen, while 1,401 gave nothing. The total receipts for the year were $14,008 74; expenses, $14,027 14; leaving sure only to meet stock requirements that will cost more than $2,000 for the coming year. The report was appropriately referred.

The permanent clerk then read an official announcement from the other Assembly of the appointment of a Committee of Conference on behalf of that organization, to meet with a like committee from this body, and consider the subject of reunion. On motion of Rev. Dr. HOOPER, the stated clerk was directed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication, and to inform the Old School Assembly that this body has already appointed a like committee.

The Assembly then took a recess, prayer having been first offered by the Moderator.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the Moderator, at 2:30.

The Treasurer of the Committee on Home Missions, Mr. ED. H. LAMBERT, reported the receipts and expenditures of that Committee for the past year, as follows: Receipts, $162,490 32; expenditures, $149,675, leaving $12,765 79 to the credit of the committee. Permanent fund invested in Government bonds, $9,500. The aging gentleman reported the receipts for the Freedmen's Department for the year, $14,008 74; expenses, $14,651 44, leaving $379 to balance to new account. The average contribution per head throughout the Church is 7.64 cents. The reports were referred to the Standing Committee on Home Missions.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Rev. Dr. JOHN G. ATTERBURY, Secretary of the Committee on Education, reported that the candidates for the ministry had been assisted by the Committee during the year—82 in theological, 108 in collegiate, and 24 44 in their academic course, besides 7 colored students. The receipts from contributions of the churches have been $34,097 06, being an increase of $8,059 96 over those of last year. Only 373 churches contributed to this fund, and the Committee appeal loudly for aid during the coming year. Of the 1,800 ministers on the rolls 400 are noted as being without charge. Twenty students are about to graduate from the Union Theological Seminary this year, who will enter at once on their ministerial field. The Treasurer's report from this Committee shows the receipts to have been, for the year, $94,820 79; expenses, $94,824 23.

REPORT ON PUBLICATION.

The Publication Committee, through the Secretary, Rev. JOHN W. DULLES, reported a cheering account of progress and usefulness. During the year eight tracts have been issued, eleven bound volumes and three library books, amounting to $1,460 were offered for manuscripts for books for the Sabbath-School libraries, to arouse the impenitent, to guide the inquirer and for the instruction of the young convert. The receipts of the Committee for the year were $84,554 61; expenses, $84,554 10; balance on hand, $237 68. The report was referred to the new Committee on Publication.

Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, from the Committee on Devotional Services, reported the assignment of ministers to the various churches in this City, Brooklyn and New-Jersey on Sunday next. The Committee recommend also that the morning prayer meeting be held hereafter at 9:45. The report was adopted.

An invitation was accepted to visit the rooms of the Executive Committee of the New-York City Missions, at the pleasure of the members, during their stay in this City.

Rev. Dr. DARLING, of Albany, Chairman of the Committee on Answers to Overtures of the last General Assembly, stated that out of 113 Presbyteries represented, only 71 had handed in their answers to the overtures. He suggested that the clerk read the names of the Presbyteries that have not yet answered. The clerk proceeded to call, and most of the Presbyteries represented promised, through their Commissioners, to report to the Committee without delay.

REPORT ON CHURCH ERECTION FUND.

Rev. FRANK F. ELLINWOOD, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, reported, on behalf of the Board, that fifty-three churches had received regular, and twenty special aid from the fund during the past year. The amount of contributions received is $34,996, contributed by 229 churches, as against 220 churches for the preceding year. The average amount given to each church aided is $475, or $200 less than in 1867-8. Twenty-one churches gave over $500 each; and one Sabbath School contributed $1,000 during the year. Mr. JNO. P. CROSBY, Treasurer of the Church Erection Fund, reported the receipts of the year for that fund $60,400 46; expenditures, $77,851 06, leaving a balance in hand of $3,000. Both these reports were appropriately referred.

REPORT ON MINISTERIAL RELIEF.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES BROWN, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Ministerial Relief, read the report of that Committee, from which it appeared that, during 1868-69, 265 churches had contributed to the relief fund. There were, during the year, 66 applicants for relief—39 ministers, 23 widows, and 4 orphaned families, all of whom were added, many being in the commonest necessaries of life. The report contained several interesting accounts of the sufferings of superannuated clergymen and their families. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to have been $23,619 69; expenses, $21,414 95—balance on hand, $2,204 69. The report was referred to the new Committee.

Rev. WILLIAM E. MOORE, of Philadelphia, read the report of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, from which it appeared that the balance standing to the credit of that institution is $1,112 94. Report referred to the Publication Committee.

The Treasurer's (WM. A. BOOTH) account of the expenses of the last General Assembly was read, and referred to an auditing committee of two, Messrs. NATHAN LANE and S. WILLARD, M. D.

On motion of Dr. WM. ADAMS, the hour of 10:30 A. M., on Monday next, was fixed for the reception of delegates from corresponding bodies.

The Assembly then adjourned till 9:45 A. M. to-day, the closing prayer being offered by Rev. Dr. COX, (O. S.,) of this City.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Tuesday next the corner-stone of a new Collegiate Dutch Church will be laid at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street.

On the same day the one hundredth anniversary of the North Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, will be commemorated with imposing ceremonies. Many eminent ministers and laymen will be present on both occasions.

CATHARINE FLOOD, aged 42 years, died suddenly last evening in the water-closet of No. 60 Orchard-street. Death is presumed to have resulted from apoplexy, but an inquest will be held by a Coroner to-day.

At 11:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of the house No. 105 Orchard-street, owned and occupied by FLORENTINE SCHMIDT as a bakery, doing a damage of about $200, which is covered by insurance in the Globe and other City companies. The fire was caused by fat boiling over.

Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the well-known Baptist clergyman, has resigned his charge in this City, and accepted a unanimous and urgent invitation to become pastor of the Bowery Baptist Church, Newark, N. J. This is the church that was formerly under the care of Rev. Dr. HAGUE, now of Boston.

New-Jersey.

BERGER, the saloon-keeper, who was so severely injured in the recent fracas with Coroner VOLK, in Hudson City, is reported by his medical attendants to be still so unwell that it would be dangerous to remove him.

Mr. JOHN H. POILLON, of Rutherford Park, came to New-York on Thursday, and hired a girl at HENDERSON'S intelligence office, Nassau-street. She went at once to his house, but yesterday while Mr. and Mrs. POILLON were out, she decamped with their watch and some money. Last evening she was arrested in Jersey City, and held for examination.

LACKEY FALLON, a well-known character, was arrested last night by Constable BURNS, in Jersey City, charged with a desperate assault on PATRICK MORAN, at his house in Sussex-street, knocking him down and inflicting severe injuries. Justice CLEMENS held FALLON to bail in $500.

At the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, JAMES MACKENTHACKER was found guilty of the assault on Mr. Bennett. PHILIP MACKLER pleaded not guilty to assault, and was held in $500 bail. THOMAS BARKER, charged with being connected with the recent riot in Hudson City, likewise pleaded not guilty to two indictments, one for the killing of a cow belonging to JOHN CODB; bailed in two sureties of $600 each. JAS. O'BRIEN and THOMAS WHELAN were found guilty of burglary at Bergen; remanded for sentence.

While some men were fishing in the Passaic River, North Belleville, on Thursday, they dragged up the dead body of a man having marks of violence. It was identified as that of a quarryman, who left the night previous with considerable money in his pocket. The bridge-tender says he heard cries of murder on Thursday, early in the morning, but was afraid to look for the occasion of them.

The annual review of the Paterson Sunday Schools was held yesterday, four thousand children passing in procession through the streets.

Yesterday afternoon an engine, tender and four cars of a freight train ran over the track at the east end of Bergen Tunnel, on the Erie Railroad, detaining passenger trains four hours. A misplaced switch was the cause.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 21—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Flatiron Dove	N. E. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Halifax	W	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	W	Cloudy	[illegible]
Boston	N. W	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	W	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	W	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del	W	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	S	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	N. W	Cloudy	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga	W	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	N	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	N. E	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	W	Raining	[illegible]
Chicago	S. E	Cloudy	[illegible]
Louisville	S	Raining	[illegible]
Mobile	N	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S. E	Hazy	[illegible]
Key West	—	Cloudy	[illegible]
Havana	S. E	Cloudy	[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, May 21—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money, and 93⅝@93⅞ for the account. United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 79¾. Stocks are firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 21—11 A. M.

The Cotton market continues quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.; sales of the day are estimated will reach 10,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 14th inst. are about the last report. have been 28,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 6,000 were taken for export, and 1,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is 368,000 bales, of which 180,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 4d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 9s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 24s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 32s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western. Oats, 3s. 6d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 32s. 6d. ⅌ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISION—Pork, 102s. ⅌ bbl. for American Prime Mess. Beef, 85s. ⅌ tce. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 54s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grade of American fine. Bacon, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 5s. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina and 15s. for Pale. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. ⅌ cwt. for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. ⅌ gal. for Rectified. Petroleum, 2s. 3d. ⅌ gal. Tallow, 42s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, 32s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, May 21—11 A. M.

Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. Sugar, No. 12, Dutch Standard, 29s. ⅌ cwt. Refined Sugar, 30s. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. ⅌ cwt. Rosin, 4s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, 32s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 21.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, May 21.

Cotton 141f. for Tres Ordinaire. Sugars, No. 3, 70f.

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 21.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 84⅝@84¾.

LONDON, Friday, May 21—P. M.

Bonds are quiet at 79¾.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quiet at 79¾. The Stock market is quiet; Illinois Centrals, 95¾. The rise in gold at New-York hardens American Securities.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 21—1 P. M.

The stock of Cotton afloat bound to this port is 424,000 bales, of which 194,000 are American.

BRIDLETUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 7d. ⅌ cental. Corn, 32s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 7d. ⅌ gallon. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Tallow, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Friday, May 21.

The Cotton market opens dull for both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire for Orleans, 140½f. ⅌ 100 lbs.

LONDON, Friday, May 21—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 79¾. Stocks are steady. Erie, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 21—4:30 P. M.

The Cotton market closed quiet at 11¾d. for Middling Uplands and 11¾d. for Middling Orleans; the sales of the day are taken from 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 5d. ⅌ cental for California White. Flour, 24s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Friday, May 21—6:30 P. M.

Linseed Oil, £32 ⅌ ton. Sugar, No. 12, Dutch Standard, refined, is active at 29s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Rosin, 4s. 6d. for common North Carolina, and 15s. 6d. for Pale. Spirits of Turpentine, 36s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 63s.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 21.

Petroleum is declining; Standard White, 49½f.

HAVRE, Friday, May 21.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 21—Evening.

United States Bonds firmer; Five-twenties closed at 84⅝@85.

PARIS, Friday, May 21.

Bourse strong; Rentes, 72f. 2c.

HAVANA, Friday, May 21.

SUGAR market dull; quotations unchanged. EXCHANGE—On London, 11¼@12¼ premium; on United States, 60 days, in gold, 4@5 ⅌ cent premium; in currency, 21¼@22¼ discount; short sight, 23¼@25¼ discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 21.

FLOUR in fair demand, at $5 50@$6 50 for fair to medium spring extras. WHEAT active, firm and higher; sales at $1 19 for No. 1; $1 14¼@$1 15 for No. 2; since Chicago, $1 14¼. CORN firm and higher; sales of No. 1 at 65¼c.; No. 2 at 65c. OATS quiet and lower; No. 2 sold at 30c. RYE quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 12¼@$1 12; No. 2 at $1 10. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2 at $1 50@$1 60. HIGHWINES active, firm and higher; sales at 86c.; and tailing options, 87½@88c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, for Payment option, 18½c. LARD, 12½c. Rough SIDES, loose, 14½c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 12½c. Smoked Hams, 15½@16c. Live HOGS active, steady and firm at $6 75@$6 10 for Fair to Medium. $6 20@$6 40 for Good to Choice. CATTLE active and steady at $3 87½@$5 25 for good Cows to Light Steers; $6 62½@$7 50 for Light to choice shipping beeves. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. TRIBUNE active at 24c. for Oats, 5c. for Corn, 44c.@$1 14c. for Wheat, 1c. for Rye.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 21.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls. WHEAT firm for No. 1 Spring; $1 21 in Amber Winter; $1 for White; $1 for Double Extra. WHEAT in market dull; sales 10,700 bushels choice White Canada at $1 30; 3,000 bushels prime do. at $1 28; 400 bushels fair do. at $1 25; 2,600 bushels Milwaukee Club, in sample at $1 27; 1,200 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 20; 1,600 bushels Shoepmaker Club at $1 20. CORN unchanged; sales 12,000 bushels new Illinois at 66c., and 800 bushels Yellow at 66c. OATS scarce in market. BARLEY and RYE inactive. FREIGHTS quiet; sales 800 bushels Canada at 11 2d. CHARTERS—$1 75 ⅌ cwt. MILLSEED unchanged; Sticks, $2@$2 25; Shipstuffs, $2@$2 25; Middlings, $2@$2 25 ⅌ ton. PROVISIONS—Pork, 17c.; Lard, 12c.; Hams, 14@15c.; Shoulders, 9c. Corn, 71½c.; Rye, 85c., to New-York; Lumber, $9 75 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to New-York, 85c.; to New-York, 85c. to Albany, 60c. Lake Imports—300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 bushels Oats, 1,800 Hogs. Lake Exports—Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 4,300 bushels Corn, 1,894,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 21.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—1c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn, 3c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull at $5 75@$6 for City and country Superfine, and $6@$6 25 for Extra. WHEAT steady; fair demand for immediate wants only; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 28; 1,500 bushels do. at $1 30, to arrive; 28,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, at $1 28, to arrive; 2,000 bushels do. at $1 30. CORN firmer; stock light; sales 14,000 bushels New, Kiln-dried, at 72c.; 20,000 bushels New No. 1 at 72c.; 10,000 bushels yellow, on track, at 74c.@72c.; 14,000 bushels New, warm, at 69c.@71c.; 28,000 bushels Old, at 85c.@87c.; 24,000 bushels New Ohio at 67c. OATS dull and lower; sales 1,000 bushels at 70c. RYE nominally unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominally lower; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 70, delivered. PEAS and BEANS dull and nominal. PORK dull at about $32 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 13c. HIGHWINES higher at 86c. asked, and 85½c. bid.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 21.

COTTON—Mixed lots sold at 23c. FLOUR active and firm; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4@$5 25; Double Extra, $5@$6 75; Treble Extra, $6 25; Family, $6@$6 50; XXXX, Fancy, $7@$